

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

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ON PILLAR-STONES IN WALES.

IT is but a short time since writers divided the ancient pillar-stone, generally known as *maen hir* or *menhir*, into more than one class. Thus a monument of this kind might be either a funeral memorial, or an object of worship, or a boundary stone, or commemorative of some particular event, such as a battle. It is, indeed, probable that such stones may have served various purposes; but it does not follow that they were not originally intended for only one, namely, simply as commemorative stones, marking that some event had occurred on that particular spot. The earliest recorded erection of such a stone occurs, as is well known, in the book of Genesis, when Jacob erected the stone in Bethel, in commemoration of his dream. The pouring oil on it, however, invested it with something more than the character of a purely commemorative stone, and hence according to some arose the heathen worship of anointed stones. Whether Moses' command about stone images, given in Leviticus xxvi, 1, refers to the same kind of worship is uncertain; but at any rate it furnishes an additional proof how wide and how early the practice had existed. Long before the councils of Arles and Tours, the earlier Christian writers, as Minutius Felix, Arnobius, and Clemens of Alexandria, speak of the common practice of anointing stones, and which were held in such rever-

rence that the heathen writer Apuleius complains of the custom that all passers by were compelled to stop and pay religious honours to them.

All that can be stated is that it is clear that a certain reverence has been shown to some stone monuments from the earliest time to the sixth or seventh centuries, and in some remote districts to a much later period ; even within the present century it is thought that a kind of stone worship still lingers in some distant parts of Western Ireland. But however ancient and general this peculiar cult may have been, its existence may be easily accounted for from the reverence paid to the dead, and which was soon transferred to the stone that marked the spot where the remains laid.

The evidence that the maenhir is or was nothing more than a tombstone, or a funeral monument, is so extensive and so conclusive that it is unnecessary to discuss the question. The process by which it has changed its character in the course of time is a simple and natural one. The reverence originally shown to the defunct chief or warrior is easily transferred to his monument, which in time becomes an object of religious worship. When this has passed away, in its turn the monument still remains as an invaluable land mark not easily tampered with. A remarkable example of this is furnished by the great sepulchral chamber on the route between Vendome and Blois, and which in the earliest known deeds is described as marking the boundary between these two ancient duchies. So also in Scotland have standing stones, stone circles, been used for holding courts and other meetings for centuries, not because those circles and pillars were originally constructed for the holding civil or religious assemblies, as confidently asserted by some who see in such remains Druidic temples, but because local circumstances or other reasons made them the most convenient place of meeting for business : thus, where such stones marked the boundaries of different properties, all disputes about the limits would be most conveniently and

appropriately settled and registered on the spot. Nor is this view confined merely to stone circles, but it applies to any other remarkable and well known object, as a natural or artificial mound, or even a ford or fountain, if of local celebrity. All this has been fully discussed in the Appendix on stone circles, of the second volume of Mr. John Stuart's admirable work of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. In that exhaustive article he quotes several instances of trystings and other meetings held, and business transacted, in mediæval times at these early remains of a former race. Hence it is alleged that these circles were originally intended for religious observances, and continued as places of meeting for other purposes in later times; but this is mere assumption, unsupported by facts, and contrary to all probability; for if they had been pagan or Druidic temples, the early missionaries would have done their best to destroy them. These missionaries did, indeed, wherever necessary and possible, convert objects of pagan worship to Christian uses, and especially in the case of fountains. To convert a stone circle into a Christian church was not easy or possible, and they were not destroyed because they were not temples. As the remains of burial-places they would be naturally respected in those early days, however they may fare in our own times. The modern Bardo-Druidic system does, indeed, claim and use these monuments for its mysteries at the present time, and stone circles are still manufactured according to certain rules, for inaugurating services and conferring certain degrees with curious formalities. But on the real history of stone circles these performances throw no light. They are more likely to mislead the less experienced, who naturally attach an importance to such mysteries, which some may think solemn, while others would be more inclined to deem them childish.

As regards the maen hir there is less difficulty. Its character is so simple that whatever superstitions may have attached to them at various times, there can be

little question raised as to its original purpose. The usual idea attached to the more imposing ones, especially in parts of France, is that they commemorate the death of a chieftain or some important battle. The smaller examples, which present nothing remarkable, are seldom honoured with any such assignments, for in many instances what is now a solitary stone may have been the last remaining portion of some structure or other. To determine whether such or not is the case is almost hopeless when the old inhabitants do not remember it to have ever been different from what it is now. In the majority of cases, however, there can be little difficulty as to its character.

When the extent of Wales is compared with that of England east of Offa's Dyke, there is a larger number of such monoliths than in the latter, even allowing for the more cultivated districts, and those where the necessary stones are not easily to be procured. In importance, however, as to the size and interest of some examples, the superiority may be claimed for the English ones. No attempt, it is believed, has been made to ascertain their number, much less to describe and illustrate them in a distinct notice, so that they are not so generally known as could be desired. Nor has anything been done, in this respect, on the west side of the Dyke, although isolated notices of some of them have been published.

The most remarkable of the English monoliths is to be found in Yorkshire, about two miles from Burton Agnes and five from Bridlington, and which gives its name to the parish of Rudston, or, as given in *Doomsday*, Rodestane, or the cross stone, or stone cross. It stands in the churchyard, an unusual circumstance if it is one of these prehistoric monuments. It is possible that this juxtaposition may have been accidental, and nothing else, but it is also possible that the church owes its existence to the presence of the Pagan relic. The name of the parish is Rudston, which Pegge conjectures to mean the stone of Rud, a Danish chieftain,



NO. 3.—ON THE ROAD TO NEWPORT.



HEIGHT 8 FT

NO. 1.—GLYN.



whose grave is thus marked out ; but many monuments are assigned to the Danes without any satisfactory reason, and Pegge's conjecture seems to be an instance of this practice. The height of the stone above the ground-level is 29 feet 4 inches, and its depth beneath is reputed to be as much. This is unlikely, although excavations have been made to the depth of 12 feet, without any sign of reaching its base. It is a kind of coarse rag or millstone grit, and stands at a distance of nearly forty miles from any quarry where this kind of stone is found. There can be little question but that this huge stone is simply commemorative of some distinguished man or some important battle, although no local tradition, as in similar instances in Britany, is connected with it. It probably has always been what it now is, an isolated monolith.

Wales does not contain any stone approaching this one in dimension. In fact, the majority of our monoliths are of such very modest proportions that many of them may be the last remaining members of a group. One such relic remains in Merioneth, or at least did remain a few years ago, close to Rug tumulus, near Corwen, and which, no doubt, gave its name to the house and estate. At the base of this tumulus, the single slab is, no doubt, the only relic of the circle of the detached stones, or mound, which once surrounded it.

Of the predominant character of our Welsh *meini hirion* some idea may be gathered from the few here mentioned ; the first of which stands close within one of the entrances to Glynllifon Park, between Clynnog and Carnarvon. It is hard even to surmise whether this has always been a single pillar or not. There is not the slightest indication of any other stones having existed near it, nor is there a vestige of a tumulus, but this latter would hardly have escaped removal, situated as it is. If, on the other hand, a group has once stood here, it is singular that only one has been left. It measures 9 ft. in height and 3 ft. in breadth. How far under the soil it extends has not, it is believed, been

ascertained. If an opinion, however, may be offered, it has always been a solitary stone, marking a burial-place.

No. 2 is built into a hedge on the high ground in Llanbedr parish, near Harlech, and is situated at no great distance from the cromlech, figured in the volume of 1869, and situated in the farm of Gwern-Einion. Near it is a slab between 16 and 17 feet long, and which seems to have been part of the covering of a chamber, one of the supporters of which was probably this upright stone. There are many other large stones thrust away into the hedges near, and as cromlechs or chambers are often found near one another (as would be the case in any cemetery), there is every probability that we have in these remains the wrecks of an important chamber. As the upright stone is in its original place, the position of the chamber is fixed. The circumstance that such stones are frequently found in hedge-rows seems to indicate not that the stones have always been thrust aside for convenience as that the monument was useful as a boundary mark, and therefore adopted as such. A tradition is attached to this stone, which is so far curious as to indicate what little real foundation such stories have. The belief, however, of the neighbouring peasantry as regards the truth of their story is not easily shaken, nor on the other hand is it easy to surmise whence it really came. The story is that this upright stone is dedicated to the sun, and that human beings secured by iron chains were burnt alive in honour of that luminary. Traces of the fire are said to be still visible in the stone, but as far as we could judge, no such appearance exists. Its height is 9 feet as it stands enveloped in the hedge, which, if cleared away, would add at least 3 feet.

On the highroad from St. David's to Newport, and on the left hand, is a small stone measuring 8 feet by 3 feet, the form of which is not adapted for a side-stone of a chamber. It stands alone in a field, and may, perhaps, have always been alone; and not far on, and on

18.4["] LENGTH OF SLAB
BUILT INTO THE HEDGE

8FT HIGH



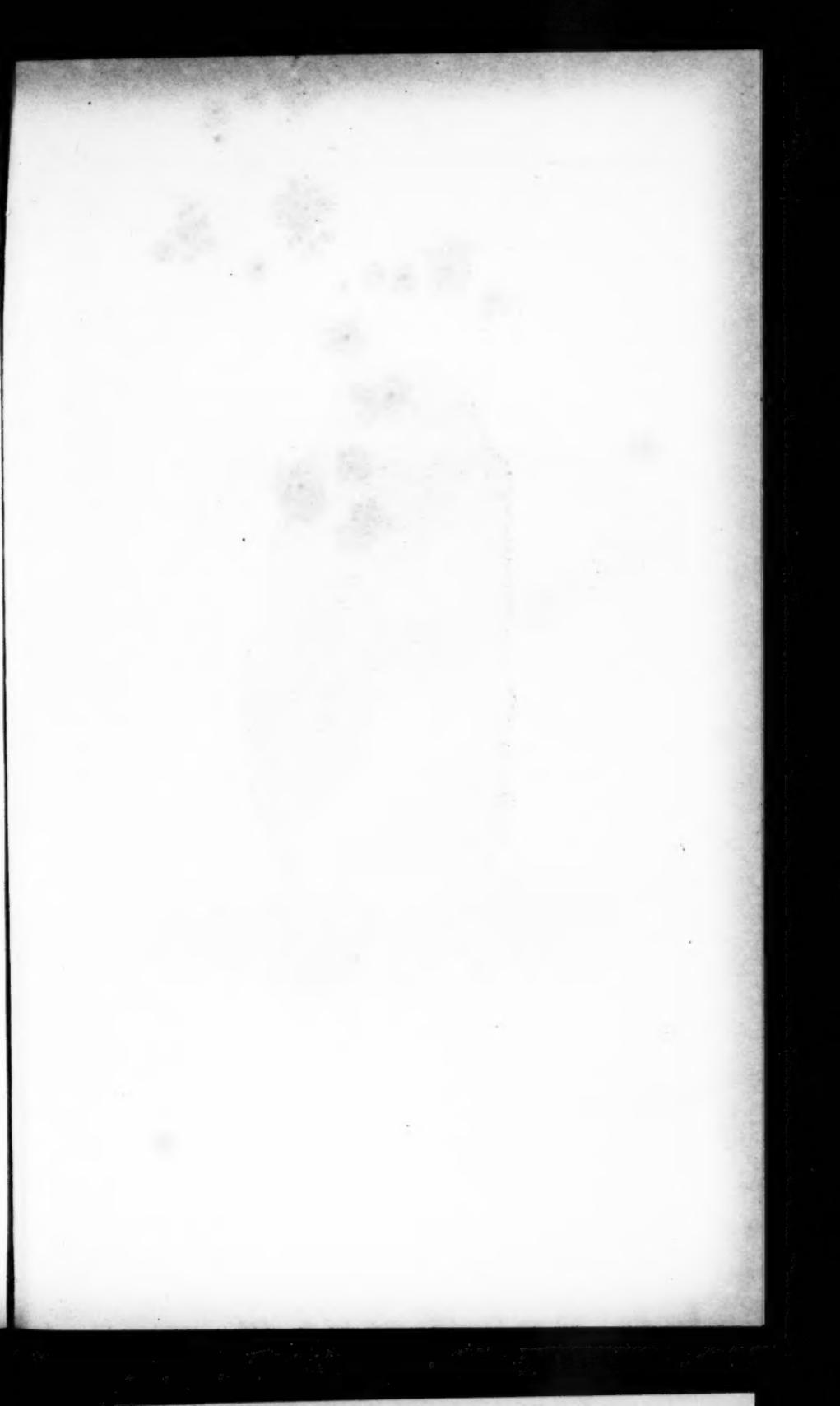
NO. 2—NEAR HARLECH.





No. 4.—NEAR ROSE COTTAGE, ON THE ROAD TO NEWPORT.







No. 5.—BEDD MORRIS.

the same side of the road, near Rose Cottage, is another slab, now standing only 4 feet 5 inches out of the ground. Near it lies a stone of smaller size. This stone is of a form that would have adapted it as a supporter to the capstone of a chamber, and such it seems to have been. When the rest of the structure was removed, one would probably be left for the convenience of cattle. Such rubbing stones are to the present day placed in the pastures for the purpose, and have occasionally been mistaken by inexperienced eyes for ancient ones.

These two last mentioned stones are on or near the same line of road as the group of the five radiating kistvaens on the south side of Newport, and the cromlech close to that town.

No. 5 was, judging from its form, probably a portion of a cromlech. Its height also (7 feet 6 inches) is one usually found in chambers of moderate dimensions. There are a few small stones near it, but not apparently connected with it, as the land around is full of such stones. It is known as "Bedd Morris", which Morris or Morus was a notorious robber who lived among the rocks on the summit of the hill commanding the pass; and which is the old, and was once the only, road to Newport. This man had a little dog trained to fetch the arrows shot at unfortunate wayfarers. The nuisance of this murderous individual was so great that at last the population rose in arms against him, attacked him in his mountain-cave, dragged him down to the place where the stone now stands, and there killed and buried him. A similar story is told of another robber who made himself equally obnoxious to the inhabitants of the Vale of Arduwy in Merioneth. That some outlaw of the name of Morris may have levied black-mail on, or even murdered, wayfarers is not impossible; but that the stone was placed over his grave is improbable, as such erections are rather marks of respect than otherwise. The man may have been put to death and buried near the stone, which is evidently one of the earliest character, and may be one of

the groups that existed on the same line of road, the most remarkable part of which is the long line of upright stones called "Parc y Marw" (the field of the dead), described, with its superstition of its "White Lady", in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1868, p. 177. Between this line and Bedd Morris a cromlech laid down on the Ordnance Map has been entirely removed, its destruction having been first commenced by Fenton, who seems in his curiosity to have done a great deal of mischief to such remains.

All the above illustrations are the work of Mr. Blight.

The last to be noticed is from a drawing of the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones. It stands 13 feet 6 inches above the ground-line, and is 3 feet broad by 2 thick. Its character is that of the simple commemorative pillar, and unlike in form those here noticed ; but this dissimilarity may be owing to the character of the stone of the district.

These isolated stones not only not being a nuisance to the farmer, but, as we have observed, sometimes useful, have escaped better than cromlechs or stone circles. They are, however, by no means safe from the improver, and therefore are better consigned to the pages of the Journal of the Association, so that there may be left at least some record of them.

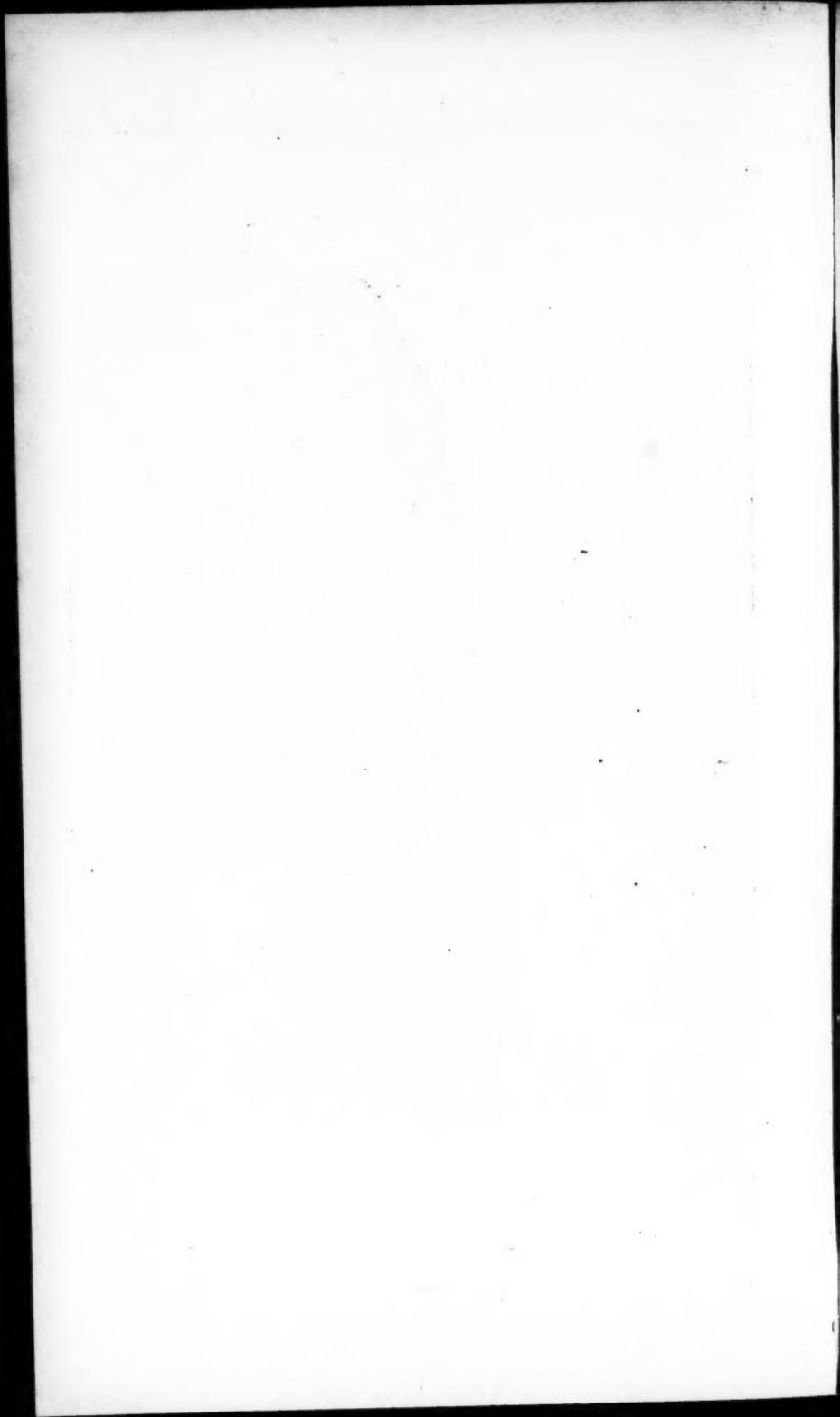
E. L. BARNWELL.

F IN
18.5 HIGH
8.0 BROAD
2.2 THICK



No. 6.—MAEN HIR, NEAR LAMPETER.





CORRESPONDENCE DURING THE GREAT REBELLION.

CONTINUED UP TO AND BEYOND THE TIME OF THE
KING'S MURDER.

(Continued from p. 210.)

FROM Prince Rupert to the Governor of North Wales,
etc. :

(*Seal.*) I doe hereby require & authorize you or any three of you, whereof either the Gouernor, Lieuten't Gouernor, or high Sheriffe of the County for the tyme being to be one, by all meanes and with all convenient speed to enquire what moneys haue of late yeares been sest & levyed w'thin your County, either for the providing of armes or powder, repaire of bridges, shyp-money, Polemoney, provision of Clothes, Beeues, & Mutton, taxed & levyed for his Majesty's service in the beginning of these present Warres, or what other Summes soeuer. And to make a strict and Impartiall Examinacion (as well by oath as otherwise) what moneys levyed for the publique vses abouemencioned, remaine yet unexpended, & in whose handes. And in case it appeare that any part of the sayd Summes remayne yet vnlevyed, you are forthwith to cause the same to be collected, & that (together w'th those moneys already collected) to [be] payed into the hands of the high Sheriffe, to be employed in publique Service, according to such Orders & directions as the said high Sheriffe or ye Gouernor shall receyue from me in that behalfe. Hereof you are not to fayle. And for soe doeing this shall be your warrant. Given at Chester, under my hand & Seale of Armes, the third of August, 1644.

Rupert.

To Sir John Mennes, Knt., Governor of Northwales,
John Morgan, esq'r, high Sheriffe of ye County of
Merioneth, Wm. Price, Hugh Nanney, Humphrey
Hughes, Owen Salisbury, & Wm. Owen, Governor
of Harlech, Esquires.

From Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen, Knt.:

S'r,—I desire you to march tomorrow, being Monday, with all the foote and trayne and Provisions, to Ruabon, and to make your Rendezvous in the first great field between that and

the River of Dee, by nine of the clocke, upon the way to New bridge.

Chester, this 23 of febr. 1644 (164 $\frac{1}{4}$).

Maurice.

For S'r John Owen, Knt., Maior Gen'll.

Sealed with the Prince's seal of arms.

Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen :

S'r,—Notwithstanding the order I sent vnto you this afternoon, I desire you only to draw your men togeather at Wrexham, which I have since appointed to be the Rendezvous for the Army, because the Enemie is drawn back agayne, and to desire you to have a care of your quarters.

Maurice.

Chester, the 23, 9 att night, 1644 (23 Feb. 164 $\frac{1}{4}$).

S'r John Owen, Major Generall, at Wrexham.

Post hast.

Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen :

S'r,—I haue receaued intelligence that the Enemie draweth men together upon some designe; I desire you, therefore, to cause very good guardes to be kept in all your quarters, and to send to Holt to doe the same; and in case of Alarne, to give order to those of Holt to keep themselves within protection of the Castle; and *your whole body* to draw to Common Wood, and to advertise me if the Enemie draw over, *which case will be requisite 3 or fourre nights*.

This is all for the present from your very loving frend

Maurice.

Chester, the 2d of March, 1644 (164 $\frac{1}{4}$).

for S'r John Owen, Knt., Maior Generall,

att Wrexham, for his Majesty's service.

Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen :

S'r,—I have this day received intelligence that the Enemy haue an intent for force their passage into Wales by Hoult pass or some of the ffordds, wherefore I would haue you draw all your foote togeather, and to be at the rendezvous on Common-wood at foure of the clocke this afternoone, where you are to Expect further orders from me; and that when you are drawne togeather, you send me an exact list off [of] your number off foote.

Maurice.

Chester, 3d March, 1644 (164 $\frac{1}{4}$).

for S'r John Owen, Major Generall of the Army.

From Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen :

S'r.—Since you are at Common-wood still I desire you to quarter your men the best you can, and *returne* to your quarters at Wrexham tomorrow. I had written vnto you to haue stay'd att your quarters; but since you are still at Common wood, you must doe the best you can to alarme the Enemie this night as much as you can.

Your very loveing friend,

Maurice.

Chester, 3d of March, 1644 (164 $\frac{1}{2}$).

The address is gone.

Prince Rupert to Sir John Owen. From a contemporary copy, apparently an official one :

(Seal.) Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhyne, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, Earl of Holderness, Kt. of ye Most Noble Order of ye Garter, Captaine Generall vnder his Highnesse Prince Charles, Prince of Great Britaine, of all the forces of horse and foote within ye Kingdome of England, Dominion of Wales, & Towne of Berwicke, &c.

These are by vertue of my power To authorize and require you, immediately vpon sight hereof, to collect, gather, and receive the Contributions of Gréthin (Creuthin), Nant Conway, Issaph, Isgorvay, Evioneth, and Vcha, for ye support and mainteynance of ye Garrison and Towne of Conway in ye Countie of Carnarvon; Which Contribucions you must by noe meanes exceed, nor suffer anie oppression to bee enforced on ye Inhabitants of ye aforesaid Hundreds by any Officer or Souldyer vnder y'r Command. And if at anye time ye aforesaid Hundreds to you assigned shall neglect to paie their contributions to you, either in part or whole, it shall be Lawfull for you from time to time to Levie all and every theire Arreares by such partyes of Horse as you shall thinke fitt, prouided you exact not or take from ye Defaulters more than your dues, according to their former Assethement. Hereof you are in noe wayes to faile: And for your soe doing this shall bee your warrant. Given vnder my Hand and Seale att Armes this 19th day of March, 1644 (164 $\frac{1}{2}$). Rupert.

To Sir John Owen, Knight & Colonel, Governor
of the Towne & Castle of Conway.

Endorsed, probably in the hand of Sir John Owen,
"ffrom Pr. Rupert R."

From Prince Maurice to the Sheriffs and Commissioners of Array in the counties of Denbigh and Flint :

fforasmuch as many Armes have been left by the souldyers of Anglesey, Merioneth, and Carnarvon, in severall houses within your Countyes, & there obscured & kept back, to his Majesty's great disservice, theise are therefore to will and authorize you to make or cause to bee made diligent search in all houses of suspition where it shall bee conceived any such Armes now remayne; And the said Armes soe by you collected & gathered, to bring, or cause to bee brought, with all possible speede to Wrexham, for the Arming of his Majesty's souldyers. Hereof you may not fayle. Given at Chester this 20 day of March, 1644 (1645).

Maurice.

To the Sheriffes & Commissioners of Array for
the Countyes of Denbigh & flint.

From the King to Sir John Owen, Knt. :

Charles R.

Trusty and welbeloued, We grete you well. We being informed of some misunderstanding of late betwixt you and the Archbishop of Yorke, and that besides what is of particular difference betweene yourselves, you haue layd somewhat of a very high nature to his charge in relation to our seruice, we have thought fitt to signifie vnto you that as in case you haue solid grounds & testimonyes against him, he ought not to be exempt from question, but that you haue done your duty in accusing him; soe, on ye other side, he being a person who hath giuen eminent testimonyes of his affection to our Seruice, & whose power and Interest in those parts may yett be of great vse vnto Vs (Us), you should be very cautious how you proceede to lay Imputacions vpon him of so high a nature; & to require that unless the matters which you obiect against him are of very great moment, and ye proofs very materiall, you should forbear any further proceeding till you haue satisfyed vs in ye particulars; and that in ye mean while, all animosityes laid aside, you carefully pay vnto ye Archbishop all fitting respects, and that you concurre with him as ye Lo. Byron shall in our name aduise, in ye wayes of our Seruice. Soe noe waye doubting of your compliance herein, wee bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Ragland Castle ye 20th day of July, 1645.

By his Majesties Comand, George Digby.
To our Trusty and Welbeloued Sir John Owen, Knt.,
Gouernour of Our Castle of Aberconwaye.

Endorsed, in the hand of Sir John Owen, "Receaued
theise his Majesty's Letters the 4th of August, 1645."

From the King to the Sheriff, etc., of the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth :

Charles R.

Trusty and well beloved, wee greete you well. Wee cannot but lett you know with what cheerefull readynesse all the Countyes of South Wales haue entered into our Association vnamously to resist & repell the Scotts ready to invade them & you with a powerful Army, & to make you an instance of farre greater Tyranny & Oppression then that which they have so long exercised on Our subjects in the Northerne parts (All Wales being, as Wee are informed, desained by the Rebells at Westminster as a more particular prey & reward to those Invaders). And therefore Wee believe Wee shall not neede to vse Invitations to inflame you in the sence of those miseryes, nor in applying your selves to the only way of preventing them, by entering into an vniversall Association amongst yourselves, and with those of South Wales, for your owne iust defence, w'ch Wee recommend to you for a paterne in this behalfe ; & that you would speedily rayse Forces & place Garrisons in all such places as shall bee fitt for your better security & keeping the Passes open betweene you & South Wales, by the advice & assistance of the Lord Byron, Our Commander in Cheife in those parts : wherein that you may have all due to encouragement, Wee are graciously pleased, & do hereby assure that wee Will accept of all such Governors as you with the Lord Byrons approbation shall recommend vnto vs, as likewise of all other Officers of any of the Forces you shall raise in this Association, for the better resisting the Invasion of the Scotts or any other Rebells. And Wee doe likewise assure you that none of those Governors & Officers shall be removed, nor any of the Forces drawn away by any authority but from Our selfe & by your own consent. And that you may bee the better provided with Armes and Ammunition, Wee recommend vnto you the raysing of a stock of money, for which Wee will take effectuall Order that you shall bee provided with sufficient proportions from Bristol. Thus no way doubting but that you will proceede in the execution hereof (which so much conduceth to your own safety & preservation) as that Wee may find the good effects thereof, Wee bid you farewell. From Our Court at Ragland this 20th of July, 1645.

By his Majesties Command, Edw. Walker.
Sheriffe, Commissioners, Justices of Peace, of
Anglesey, Carnarvon, & Merioneth.

Directed "To Our Trusty & welbeloved the High Sheriffe,
Commissioners, & Justices, of Our Countys of Anglesey,

Carnarvon, & Merioneth"; sealed with the royal seal of arms ; and endorsed, probably in the hand of Sir John Owen, "his Majesties letter."

An unsigned letter from to Captain R. Mostyn, Gr. Wylliams, and Humf. Jones, Esquires :

These are to will and requyre you, upon sight hereof, to drawe vp into the towne of Conwey the fforces followinge, Arrayed with the best ffyre Armes and others they can, And with victuals for 4 dayes, And that vnder payne of death to all such as shall refuse your Comands,—ffrom C. Rog. Mostyn's Parishes, 40 men ; ffrom Cap. Wylliams, 50 ; ffrom Llandegay and Llanllechid, 40. From Bangor, Aber, and Dwygeefullche, and Llanvayre Vechan, which We doe lykewyse requyre Mr. Receivir^l to take care of in case Sir Wm. Thomas doe neglect it, and to drawe out of these fifty men.

And We doe desyre Sir Wylyan Thomas, as he doth tender the Kings seruice, to lend them as many Armes as he can. And we doe require you all to hasten with all speed to places appoynted. And so in haist we bid you farewell, & rest

Your very Loveing ffriends,
Conway, this 23 of August, at 3 of the clock in
ye Afternoone, 1645.

Lord Byron to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—By a late letter I could not but take notice of the extreame slownes and neglect of your Countie in payment of the contribution agreed vpon at denbigh, whereof I cannot but bee the more sensible whilest I am sollicited by seuerall deseruinge officers whose faithfull service of his Majestie in theise parts looks for some acknowledgement: amongst them the bearer hereof, Sericant Maior Humfre Sydenham, to whose industrie and care theise parts and this Garrison is oblieged, principally in his sole managinge of the fort at handbridge. I haue therefore thought fitt to direct him vnto you, and to order that out of the contribution agreed to bee paied in your countie, he receive thirteen pounds, and priae that he may meet your favour and assistance therein ; whereof I am unwillinge to doubt whilste I shall render him vnto you in the Caracter of an honest, able, and deseruinge officer : for your performance his receipt shall bee a dischardge vpon accompt, and bee allowed by

Your assured friende,
To Sir John Owen, Knight, high Sheriff
of the Countie of Carnarvon.

John Byron.

¹ Humfrey Jones.

George Lord Digby to Sir John Owen :

Sir John Owen.—His Majesties pleasure is that you attend him here at Denbigh as soone as possibly you can tomorrow, which is all that I shall say to you at the present, more then it much imports his Majesties seruice that you should not faile to doe so, and that I am your very affectionate frend to serue you,

George Digbye.

Denbigh, the 25th of September, being Thursday,
at 8 of the clock at night, 1645.

For his Majesties speciaall Affaires.

To my very worthy friend, Sir John Owen, Knt., high Sheriffe
of the county of Carnarvon, these.—George Digbye.

Certificate of Sir Edward Walker, Secretary of the
Council of War :

These are to certify to all whome it may concerne, that I haue received his Majesties Command to renew Col. Sir John Owens Commission for the Gouvernment of the Castle and Towne of Conway; and in the interim, vntill he receiue it, he is to Command there as formerly, without any interruption whatsoeuer, which I signify as his Majesties expresse pleasure. Dated at Denbigh this 28th of September, 1645.

Edward Walker,
Secretary of his Majesties Councell of Warre.

Endorsed, probably in the hand of Sir John Owen,
"S'r Edw. Walker; order to renew S'r John[']s Com."

Lord Byron to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—You are hereby desired and required forthwith, vpon your receipt hereof, to draw together the forces of the three counties of Northwales, and with them march to the Welsh confines of the Cittie of Chester, for the keepinge open of the markets on that side, and anoy the Enemie; for your better performance hereof I haue ordered my Regiment of horse to ioyne with you, and desier you would add to them what Gentlemens or other horse maie bee possiblie gotten in those Counties. Of your speede & effectual performance hereof you maie not faile as you tender his Majesties service and the preservation of the Cittie; ffurther requiring that they bring provisions alonge with them for theire support. Given at Chester this second of October, 1645.

John Byron.

At the foot, in the hand of Sir John Owen, is written,
"Receaued the 4th of October att 5th night.—John
Owen."

From the King. Pass for Lieut.-Colonel Tutchell :

Charles R.

Charles by the grace of God Kinge of England, Scotland, ffrance, and Ireland, Defendour of the ffaith, &c. To all Gouernors, Commanders, and officers seruинг vs att Sea and Land, Majors (Mayors), Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Customers, Comptrollers, Shercers (*sic*), & all other our Ministers & Lovinge subjects to whome theise shall come, Greetinge.

Whereas we haue employed this bearer, Livetenant Colonell Tutchell, into Ireland vpon occasions of our service : Our will and Comaund is that euerie of you permitt him with his seruants, horses, and necessaries, to passe by you, and to imbarque in any part of the Coast most convenient for that purpose, without any Lett or trouble; And our Commaunde is that you cause a Barque or other vessel with all furniture requisite, Convoy, assitance (*sic*), and furtherance, to be given him in his voyage. Whereof ye may not faile ; And for soe doeinge this shalbee your sufficient warrant. Giuen att our Court att Oxford the eight day of December, 1645.

By his Majesties Command,
Passe for Lutenant Colonell Tutchell.

Edw. Nicholas.

Endorsed, "ffrom his Majestie yt Colonell Tutchull may passe", probably in the hand of Sir John Owen.

From Gilbert Byron to Sir John Owen :

S'r.—This inclosed is a Copy of a letter I just now received from Sir Willi. Nealle ; by it you may see how necessary it is that your forces advance with all possible speed, since the enemy are drawinge of (off) ; wherefor I beseech you bee pleased to cause your forces to advance toward Ruthland, so as they may be heir tomorrow night, or vpon tewsdaiy by times. In the mean time I expect to heare farther certainty of this news, which received, I intend with what I haue to advance towards flint, and their to attend the motion of the enemy. I shall not need to trouble you farther in this particular, and therefore takeing leaue, and rest,

Sir, your faythfull servant, Gilbt. Byron.
Ruthland Castle, this 21th, at 8 of clock at night.
ffor my honoured friend, Sir John Owen, high Sheriff of Car-
narvonshire.

Enclosure to the foregoing letter. Sir William Neale
to Gilbert Byron :

Sir,—In the first place Captain Dutton gott into Chester very safe with your Monie and Ammunition. Sir, the enemie is quittng of Wales as I conceive. Mr. Hope sent word there is but SHIPLEY and CHARTER left at the Leache neere Chester; they are all drawne over the bridge to the Suburbs, but some fewe left to cleare the country of there one (own) men. Sir, you would doe well to send Mr. Carlton to mee, or some other, to give your further notice of the enemies departure: if you cann conveniently, come yourself, where I shall be glad to see you, and to drawe downe this way with what force you can; so leav-
ing all to your discretion, for now is the time,

Sir, your faithful servant, Wm. Neale.
Hawarden, the 21 Dec. 1645.

Lord Byron to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—Now those frends, the Gentlemen of this countrie, haue so long expected me to come amongst them, for certainly without invitation they had not come, I doubt not but you use all possible dilligence for victuallinge of your Garrison; for the better doinge whereof you must not suffer any provissons to remaine in Glanrith, as well to preuent the enemy as to furnish yourself. I cannot possibly spare Maior Sydenham's men, & therefore you must be pleased to make shift with those you haue.

When you haue once settled things there, I thinck you may doe the Kinge much better service to come into the country & raise what forces you can to ioyme with mine, & leauve the garri-
son in charge with your Lieutenant Governor. I shall send you some powder so soone as possible I can, but mutch can not be spared till the country bring in materialls to make more. This day an express is come to me from Ragland, who assures me that Langhern is totally routed in Southwales by the Kings forces in Southwales (*sic*), & driuen into Cardiff Castle, where he is now beseeged. I haue taken order for those unarmed men, & rest

Your assured frend & seruant, John Byron.

Carnarvon, March 5, 1645 (1646).
To Sir John Owen, Kt., high Sheriffe of the County
of Carnarvon, at Conway.

Seal.—On a wreath a mermaid; underneath which, on a scroll, is the motto, “Crede Byron.”

Lord Byron to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—By a letter I receaued this morninge of the rendi-
tion of Ruthin Castle, my iourney to Conway is stoppt. I haue
sent orders to Coll. Vane to march back out of Merionethshire

with all the speede he can, & then must diuide the foote betwixt these two garrisons of Conway & Carnarvon. By case you haue part of Littles men all ready I shall sent (*sic*) the rest to you, & likewise some horse. In the mean time all possible meanes must be used to bringe in prouisions as well for horse as foot, wherein I desire you will consult with his Grace.¹ My cozen winne (Wynne) must likewise be dealt withall either by faire or foule meanes.

This is all for the present I shall trouble you withall, & am your faithfull frend & serwant,

John Byron.

Car., Ap. 10, 1646, 9 a clock in the morning.
For Sir John Owen, Kt., Gouvernor of Conway.—John Byron.

Hast, hast, Post hast.

From the Archbishop of York to Sir John Owen :

Sir John Owen,—With my very heartye commendacione & best wishes vnto you.

I heare from my Lord Byron that the enemyes are at Llanrwst, & that you have intelligence thereof; but because I heard nothing from you nor from Gwydder (from which place I am distant not above 8 miles), I doe hope eyther it is not true or it is but a Partye that will returne again. But, however, I pray you call for my nephew Griffith Wms., and Lett him knowe that it is my pleasure that you should freely make vse of anye provision and Armes of mine in that place. I haue provided some victualles for you both from the Mountains and Anglesey. The fformer, I hope, will be with you sometymes tomorrowre. The other is stayed from Comeinge Either by the Pevishnes of the great men in that Island, & that after I had provided a Boat for it. I hope I shall release it, And be with you very suddenlye, when I have finished a little busines about this House, wherein I am detayned by reason of the jealousy those people at Bangor haue put me, S'r Wm. Wms., and all this Country into. Sir John, I pray you be confident that I loue and Honnour you, and, if you please to believe it, with the best vnderstanding that God hath giuen me, Will be readye to runne the same fortunes with you in this dangerous tyme & busines. And soe for the present I bid you heartily farewell, and am your affectionate & heartye ffriend and Coozen,

Jo. Eborac.

Penrhyn, this 24 of Apr. 1646, at 5 aclock in the morninge.
To the Right Worshipfull my much Honourde friend and Couzen,
Sir John Owen, Knt., Gouvernor of Conwey Towne &
Castle, these. Haiste.

¹ The Archbishop of York, John Williams.

Seal, a diminutive one, of arms, in black wax, the bearing being a chevron *ermine* between three Englishmen's heads. It is the coat of the Williamses of Cochwillan, now Williams Bulkeley, Baronets, of Baron Hill.

The Archbishop of York to Mr. Wm. Hookes :

Cozen,—If you be able, and will be advised by me, quitt the Towne & liue with your wife, and you shalbe sure to fare, at least wise, as well as I doe, who otherwise must suffer to (too) much for your children to beare. If Henry Hookes will doe the same for his father & mothers sake, I will protect him, And will labour for your mother & all the rest of the Towne as I would doe for my selfe, if they doe open theyr Gates & submitt (as all places doe) to the Kinge & Parliament. And one day it will appeare what meanes I made for Sir John Owens honorable peace & faire Condicions, vntill by plundering my poore Neece at Gwydder, & sending forth base and unworthy warrants against your Brother in lawe (who euer lou'd him), I was enforced to defend myself and myne in a more vigorous manner, but yeat with a reservation of all freyndship and good wishes to his person.

Advice your freynds & neighbours to be wise in time, that I
may doe them good. If they staye much longer it will not be
in my power. God ble... you all in that place, w'ch is the worst
wish of

Your very loveinge Cozen,
Boditha, this 10th of June, 1646.
For Mr. William Hookes, Esq., at Conway, these.

General Mytton, doubtless to Sir John Owen:

Sir.—I received yours even now, & to omit your answer unto all the particulars of my summons (which in time you will find to be true), I come unto your conclusion, which is that you will treat with me onelie if I will accept of such conditions as you shall propound.

Conditions, you know, are to come from me ; but if you have propositions readie, I shall receiue them, & returne you answeres unto them ; if they be not readie, if you please to come out, I will speake with you before I goe, my time beinge uerie short, my horses beinge now come for me ; & this shallbe a sufficient passe for your safe comminge & returne from

Yo'r Seruant, Tho. Mytton.

Conwaie, 10 of August, 1646.

Promise from Colonel Mytton to the musqueteers in Conway Castle on laying down their arms:

Conwaie, 10 of 9ber, 1646.

I promise that euerie musquettiere in the Castle of Conwaie shall haue Ten shillings a peece when they laie down theirie armes upon Fridiae.

Thos. Myton.

A Noate of Remembrance.

The Arreare due vpon ye County of Merioneth ye 25th of August, 1646, was one thousand & four score pounds, and payd of the Comott of Ardydwye ye proporcon falling therevpon.

Since which tyme, towards payment of ye leager before Harlech Castle, was payd the 25th of february last six contribucons amounting to $360\text{l}.$, vpon the County, per Muster. According to which proporeon the Comott of Ardydwye hath or is to pay Captain Dory his troope, consisting of 48 men & horse, for 16 weekes, within the Comott of Ardydwye, had free Quarters (*sic*), whereof 13 of Captain younge his Troope hath been called away 3 moneths since.

It is desired that ye sayd horse, being 48, may pay for theirie Quarters after 4s. 6d. per weeke for the tyme above expressed, vitz. 16 weekes.

The 13 horse of Captain Younge his Troope ought not to be payd since they were called away from the service of this county.

Much about that tyme Colonell Jones his Troope were comanded out of this County.

Vpon the 25th of february, 9 of Captain Dory his Troope came to the Comott of Ardydwye, and theirie continue vpon free Quarters.

From Prince Rupert to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—I haue taken this opportunity of Colonell Donnell's comeinge into your Countrie to make his leauies, to invite you into the King of Frances Seruice, where I haue taken conditions to command all the Englishe, & should be glad that you would raise men for his seruice; the particular conditions you will receive from Colonell Donnell, which are much better then other Princes give. And if you shall resolute to send over any men vpon them, I desire I may haue speedy notice thereof, that I may give you all the assistance possible I can; but you neede not haue your comission vntill you bring ouer your men, which I shall then gett for you: soe desiring notice of your ententions, I rest your friend,

Paris, 10 April, 1647.

Rupert.

For Sir John Owen, Knt. and Colonell, These.

From Howell Vaughan of Glanllyn, co. of Merioneth, Esq., to Robert Wynne of Sylvaen, Esq. :

Cosin Robert Wynne,—Colonell mitton and Colonell Jones stand to serue in parliament for this countie. Colonell mitton desires the fauour of this countie, and particularly yours and your father's. I was desired to acquaint your father foorthwith. I believe Colonell Jones will apply himselfe to the countrey. I desire, therefore, wee may goe hand in hand, and vnaminously pitch vpon the same, to auoide diuision and discontents. So praieth your seruant

Howell Vaughan.

7bris 25, 1647.

The writt, I heare, is come doun already.

At the foot of the above letter, on the same sheet, is as follows :

Louing father, be pleased that I may be informed of your intentions herein ; and that in time.

Sir, I remaine your obedient sonne,

Robert Wynne.

Denbigh ye 30th of October 1647—By the Rresectiue (*sic*) Committee of Northwales.

It is ordered that the Troopers vnder the command of Captain Dorye and Captine Sontley be contynued in Merioneth-shire vntill further order and it is desired that the gentlemen of that countye would take especiall care that they be prouided for with quarters and other accommodation.

Copia vero cā (concordans ?) origenall.

Tho. Mytton	John Aldersey
Wm. Myddelton	Tho. Mason
George Twiselton	Tho. Ball.

Edmund Meyrick of Ucheldre, Esq., to Wm. Wynne, of Glyn, Esq. :

Ther is behind in your allotment of the first 6 monethes contribucion for Sir Thomas ffairfaxe & of the last monethes, as is vnderneath sett downe, and you must take a course that the (they) be payd vpon Tusday next at Bala, else the Troopers will be forced to come and leavy them. Fayle not to send your constablers then, thither, & that were well that you & my cosyn Anwell were there that some course be taken concerninge the Troopers that they doe not Cuarter vpon vs, this winter.

I am your cosyne & servant

Vcheldre 17 9bris 1648.

Edmond Meyrick.

Sent back of this money, 7*li.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Trawsfynydd	5	8	0	5	8	0
Maentwrog	1	16	0	1	16	0
Of the last six monethes in Isartro, in Llanenddwyl, & Ganllwyd				14	18	4
& in some other place				5	11	0
				16	4	
				6	17	4 (sic)

The Irish money totally behind being 14*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*
for the worshipfull William Wynne, Esq., these present,
At Glyn.

Draft letter, doubtless from Sir John Owen to

Honble. Sir,—Since it hath pleased God and this Honble. House, ye supreme Authority of this Kingdom, to bestow that vppon mee by their mercy, which justice had justly taken from mee, and that I am in mine own self, like one risen from the dead, by that hand which I shall for ever honour.

I take boldness herby to present vnto my preservers (by your-selfe), my humble acknowledgements of an underserved and unexpected favor, yea a favour of the highest nature, yea such as I seem to myself to be like one in a golden dreame—oh that I might begg and gayne your prayers with this your life, that what you have given me may be improved to his glory, who is the father of all mercyes.

I have eyes opened even by this courteously to see more clearly my former undertakings, but to make large promises to yourselves in this my sudden change may be suspicious, yet I would faine say with confidence that I shall never hold up a hand against your interest. The good God be with you all, and all yours, in the time of your streights to doe you good, and remember the good and the kindness you have shown to your most faithfull and humble servant.

St. Jameses, March 12, 1648 (1649.)

Sir John Owen to.....

SIR.—Though I desire to magnify and admire the signal hand of God in interposing between a friendless dying man and death, when the outward means of friends and other interests that was much made use of on behalf of others proved ineffectual; yet I cannot without much ingratitude but humbly acknowledge the favour of those whom God and not man hath stirred up to be instruments of my safety. Amongst the rest, Sir, I am truly sensible of what God hath done by you in rela-

tion to your reprieve and safety of my life; and as I have received life from the honourable House of Parliament, by yours and other worthy gentleman's means (a very unexpected means I must confess), so I desire to hold my life by no other title than a tenure of their free donation, and never again to turn the use of such a gift to their disservice. Add sir, for your particular and so highly obliging favour, though I assure myself you had rather do many such favours than receive thanks for one, I desire as really to serve you with that life as I have truly received in a very great measure by your means under God. Sir, I pray, excuse this trouble, that comes from him that would be much troubled if he should not truly be, as he professes himself to be,

Your most faithful and humble servant,

John Owen.

This letter is printed in Mr. Elliot Warburton's *Memoirs of Prince Rupert*; Mr. Warburton supposed that it was addressed to Fairfax, but it is more probable that it was intended for Ireton, who is said to have interposed for Sir John Owen's life. See Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, p. 279, edition of 1784.

Petition from Sir John Owen to the House of Commons:

To the supreme Authority, the Commons of England in Parliament. The humble acknowledgement and petition of Sir John Owen, Knight, sheweth,

That the life given to your petitioner is humbly acknowledged as an act of mercy from this honourable house; which cannot be preserved whilst his livelihood, his estate, is detained from him; wherefore he humbly prays,

That the mercy which gave him life would also give him his estate; humbly conceiving that when life is granted, the support and maintenance thereof is also intended, your former mercy encourages him to request this, which will still further engage him and his wife and children.

. ever to pray, etc.

The two last letters and the petition appear inconsistent with the character of "the brave Sir John Owen." Neither of the letters is addressed, and one of them, and the petition, not signed. May we suppose that they were drafts, perhaps suggested by Sir John's friends, which he not approving of, were not sent.

Humphrey Mackworth. Certificate of Sir Robert Eyton, being a person fit for public employment :

These are to certifie all whome it may concerne that Sir Robert Eyton, of Pentremaddock, in the countie of Salop, knight, being sequestred only for subscribeing one warrant as a Commissioner of Array, and noe further actinge in the late kinges service, nor adhereinge to his party, as did appeare to the then committee of sequestrations, and which subscription as he hath alleadged, was through the threats of some other Commissioners of Array that were very potent, and maliciously bent to ruine the said Sir Robert, if he hed refused to subscribe the said warrant ; Hee the said Sir Robert Eyton within a short time after the towne of Shrewsbury was taken by the Parliaments party, did express his good affection to the Parliament, and did after tender his service to the Committee for safetie of the countie of Salop, for the gaineing of the Isle of Anglesey, and Castle of Beaumorris, by treaty with the then Lord Buckley, in whome as a kinsman hee had very good interest, and who then had the command of the said castle and island. Whereuppon the said committee made knowne the good affeccions of the said Sir Robert Eyton to the then Committee of safetie for both kingdomes, who did authorize the committee of this county to employ the said Sir Robert in the said service ; who being after impowered allso by the said committee of both kingdomes, did undertake the said service, and did very effectually and faithfully performe the same ; Soe that vpon the agreement made by the said Sir Robert Eyton, on the Parliaments behalfe, with the sayd late Lord Buckley, the said castle and island were delivered into the possession of the agents intrusted by the Parliament to receive the same ; And thereuppon the Lords and Commons in Parliament did, for the said service, receive the said Sir Robert Eyton into their good esteeme, and did ordeine That the said Sir Robert Eyton should be discharged of his delinquencie, And ever since the said Sir R. Eyton hath vpon all occasions manifested his good affeccion to the Parliament and to this present Government, and hath vpon the severall invasions made by the Scotts, and the secrett designs of the malignant party in this nacion, been ready to bee aidinge and assistinge by discoveries of what came to his knowledge, sendinge in horse, men, and

money, for the public service; and otherwise to the vttermost of his power, insomuch as his forwardnes and zeale for the present Government hath rendered him very hatefull to the disaffected party, and exposed him to danger amongst his neighbours. And before the late warr, the said Sir Robert Eyton being a Justice of the Peace for the said County of Salop, was very active in preserving the peace and punisheing offendours, and is a man very well qualified with parts and abilities for publicke imployement, which I know to be true. And in testimony thereof have hereunto putt my hand this 12th day of March 1652.

H. Mackworth.

Rice Vaughan, Esq., of Gray's Inn, to Sir John Owen:

Sir,—The little gentleman at chancery lane and myself, yesterday did renew our address to my Lord Strickland vpon the lettere and peticion formerly delivered him touching your ynlargement (haveing indeed before heard of some inclinacion in the protector to release some persons in restraint), we founde my Lord Strickland very opportunely and reniued our former request: wee found alsoe him very civil: he told vs that he had already moved the Lord Protector on your behaufe, and found him propense to favour you, but had not receaued his positive answer as yet, but would suddenly doe it, and gave us direction to stay at the Councell doore (my Lord being then within and asleepe), till he came out, and after a little stay, he brought vs my Lords answere; That you were to be discharged, and accordingly went with us to Mr. Malyn, my Lords Secretary, and gaue him your peticion, and directed him to draw vp a letter to Colonel Croxton (which my Lord would signe). That you might be forthwith discharged, and that without any other termes then vpon parole, and that you should liue peaceably, and be forthcominge if ther were cause: my Lords letter cannot be signed before Munday, because he goes out of towne today, and returnes then: you may please not to forget my Lord Stricklands civilties (which I and the little gentleman were eye witnesses of); if you please to writh him a letter of thanckes, I thincke it may not be disadvantageous to yow; Ingratuum si dixeris, omnia dixeris: your discharge (god willinge), shall be sent yow by the next post with care; the little gentleman saith

yow may send for your horses, and thinkes by that tyme your discharge comes to yow, and he saith the partridges will be affrayed of your releise. Sir, There is some expectacion of the release of many others suddenly, but whether of all or not wee cannot tell. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Grayes Inne 11th of Aug. 1655. Rice Vaughan.¹

These to Sir John Owen, Knt. at Mr. Harveyes house in Chester.

Arms upon the seal to the preceding letter, — upon a bend, a plate ; impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th, semi of fleurs-de-lys ? a bend ; 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant. No colours given.

The originals of the preceding letters, and the official copies of such as are not originals, are in the possession of J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., at Brogyntyn, in Shropshire; but there are transcripts of all but one, at Peniarth. In Mr. Ormsby Gore's collection are many more letters relating to the same period ; these, it is hoped, may some day be published.

W.

¹ And of Gelli Goch, near Machynlleth. He was author of a little work entitled *Practica Walliae*, printed in London in 1672 ; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Merionethshire in 1654.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,
IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 240).



BLAEN IAL IN THE PARISH OF BRYN EGLWYS
IN IAL.

Cae Cyriog MS.; Harl. MS. 2299.

IEUAN AB DAVID of Bryn Eglwys, ab Ieuau or Einion ab Cadwgan ab Gwilym ab Ithel ab Y Gwion Gam ab Ieuaf ab Howell Foeil of Cymo, ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January, 1875, p. 35

Iolyn of Blaen Ial	=Gwenllian, d. of Deicws ab Ieuau ab Deio of Llanerch Rugog, second son of Madog, alias Y Badi, ab David Goch of Hafod y Bwch. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant <i>sable</i>	Rhys of Ty Celyn in the parish of Llantysilio	=Margaret, d. of David Goch ab Y Badi of Plas y Badi Mawr of Rhuddallt in Rhiwfabon. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant <i>azure</i>	Madog
	Gruffydd of Bryn Eglwys=	David of Bryn Eglwys=		
David of Blaen Ial	=Lowri, d. of Howel ab Ieuau ab Blaen Ial	David ab Madog Goch of Overton Madog	Howel of Bryn Eglwys= and Coedrwg	
Rhys of Blaen Ial	=Margaret, d. of Richard of Maerdy in Gwyddelern, son of Elisau of Allt Llwyn Dragon in Ial, second son of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol. <i>Ermine</i> , a salier <i>gules</i> , a crescent <i>or</i> for difference. See p. 42		David Powell, D.D., vicar of Rhiwfabon, 1570 to 1578	

David Lloyd= Alice, d. and heiress of David ab Elis ab Madog of Cefn of Blaen Ial | Rug, descended from Trahaearn Goch of Lleyn. *Azure, a chevron inter three dolphins naiant, embowed argent*

Gwen, heirress of Blaen Ial	3rd coheir Hugh Lloyd, third son of Edward Lloyd ab Richard Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd of Lilwyn y Maen in the lordship of Oswestry. <i>Argent, an eagle displayed with two necks sable</i>	1st coheir Elizabeth, ux. John Wynn ab Roger ab John Wynne of Bryn Tangor in Ial
	4th coheir Catherine, ux. Robert Wynn of Gwnodl in the barony of Glyndwyfrdwy	2nd coheir Jane, ux. John ab Reignallt ab Ithel of Edeyrnion
Edward Lloyd of Blaen Ial. He had two younger brothers, John and Elisau	Janet, d. of Ellis Vaughan of Bryn Llech, co. Merioneth, third son of Howel Vaughan ab David Lloyd of Glan Llyn. She married, secondly, Thomas Pugh of Aberffrydian, co. Montgomery. Her mother was Catherine, daughter of Robert Wynn of Bryncyr or Bryn y Ceirw, co. Carnarvon. See Penllyn	
Mary Lloyd, heiress of Blaen Ial	Owain Thelwall, son (by Dorothy his wife, d. of John Vaughan of Llwydiarth, in Upper Powys, Esq.) of the Rev. Simon Thelwall, vicar of Trawsfynydd, third son of Simon Thelwall of Plas y Ward in Dyffryn Clwyd, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1612, and Jane his wife, d. of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, Esq. <i>Gules, on a chevron inter three boars' heads couped argent three trefoils sable.</i> (<i>Archæologia Cambrensis</i> , 1869, p. 101.) Buried at	

Andrew Thelwall of Blaen Ial=Catherine

Simon Thelwall, born 20th, bapt. 28th Oct., 1689; ob. s. p.	David Thelwall of Blaen Ial, Esq., bapt. 13th March, 1692; buried April 21, 1760	Mary, d. of ... Davies of Wrexham, married 1730, ob. 13th and buried 20th Sept., 1793, aged 92	Ann, bapt. 5 Sept. 1690 Dec. 1691; buried 12 May, 1694
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Simon Thelwall of Blaen Ial, ob. s. p.	Anne Thelwall	John Lloyd, son and heir of Critchley Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial in Llanrhudd, and of Penanner, Penyfed, and Pant y Mêl in Dinmael, Esq., ab Godfrey Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd ab John Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial and Bryn Eglwys, ab David ab Robert ab Richard. See Pen Aner
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Colonel John Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial,= Anna Maria, only daughter of John Penanner, Penyfed, and Pant y Mêl, who assumed the name and arms of Salusbury. *Gules, a lion rampant argent, crowned or, inter three crescents of the second.* He succeeded to the Blaen Ial estate on the death of his cousin, Humphrey Thelwall Jones, who was an

Mostyn of Segwyd and Llewesog, Esq., and Anna Maria his wife, daughter and heiress of Meurig Meredith of Pen-gwern Llanwnda and Llewesog, Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of Foulke Lloyd of Bryn Lluarth and Cilem in Edeyrnion, Esq. John Mostyn was the son and heir, by Jane

undergraduate at Oxford at the time of his death; and to the Gallt Faenan estate at the death of his relative, Mrs. Jones of that place. Ob. 27 March, 1852, and is interred at Henllan in Rhufoniog

his wife, daughter and heiress of John Dolben of Cae Segrwyd, Esq., of John Mostyn of Capel Gwyddelwern ab Henry Mostyn ab William Mostyn, third son of Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, Knt. Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion rampant *or*. Ob. 8th Dec., 1846, and is interred at Henllan

1		2	
Anna Maria, heir— ess of Gallt Faenan, Blaen Ial, Penanner, Pen- yfed, and Pant y Mel	Townsend Mainwaring, Esq., M.P. for the Denbigh Bo- roughs, J.P., and High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1840; second son of the Rev. Chas. Mainwaring of Oteley Park, co. Salop	Frances— Chas. Kynaston Mainwaring of Oteley Park, Esq.	
Charles Salus- bury Main- waring	Reginald Kynaston Mainwaring	Amicia Mary	Susan
			Salisbury=Edith Sarah, d. of Kynaston Mainwaring
			Sir Hugh Wil- liams of Bodel- of Oteley Park wyddan, Bart.

3. YR HOB.

The comot of Yr Hob contained, as far as I can ascertain, the parish of Llanestyn yn Yr Hob, or Queen's Hope. In a previous chapter I have stated wrongly that Llanestyn was in the comot of Merffordd as it is affirmed to be, by Carlisle in his *Topographical Dictionary*. The Comot of Yr Hob contains the townships of Yr Hob, Hob Owain, Shordly, Caer Gwrle, Cyman, Rhan Berfedd, Uwch y Mynydd Uchaf and Uwch y Mynydd Isaf. One half of the tithes of Llanestyn belonged to the Hospital of St. John, in Chester, and the Whitleys of Aston, and the other half to the vicar.

In this comot is the ancient camp of Caer Estyn and the castle of Caer Gwrle. The greater part of this comot and a great deal of land in other places formerly belonged to Meredydd of Yr Hob, second son of Gruffudd ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Bodidris yn Ial. His eldest son David of Yr Hob was father of Llewelyn, whose estates in this comot were forfeited, for his adherence to Owain Glyndwr, in the reign of Henry IV.³ Another branch of this family, the Lloyds of Yr Hob, kept pos-

¹ Cae Cyriog MS.

session of their lands down to A.D. 1595, at which time David Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd ab Gruffydd Lloyd ab Gwgan ab Goronwy ab Gwilym ab Meredydd of Yr Hob, was the then representative of the family, *gules, three pales or, in a border of the second, eight ogresses.*



BRYN IORCYN.

This place belonged to Madog Foel, another son of the above named Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ynry of Bodidris yn Ial. Tudor the son and heir of Madog Foel of Bryn Iorcyn, had an only daughter and heiress named Mali, who married Jenkyn Yonge ab Morgan Yonge ab Iorwerth ab Morgan, third son of Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Nanheudwy, and Maelor Saesneg, of the house of Tudor Trevor.

Morgan of Maelor Saesneg, third son of Iorwerth Foel, lord =
of Chirk, Nanheudwy, and Maelor Saesneg¹

Iorwerth of Maelor = Margaret, d. and heiress of William Yonge de Saw-Saesneg | erdek and Croxton in the parish of Hanmer

Morgan Yonge = Gwenhwyfar, d. of Ithel ab Bleddyng
of Maelor Saesneg | ab Ithel

Ienkyn = 1st wife, Mallt, relict of David ab Madog Yonge ab David Goch of Brymbo, and daughter of and heiress of Dio ab David ab Madog	= 2nd wife, Gwladys, and heiress of Tudor ab Madog Foel of Bryn
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¹ See Nanheudwy.

Croxton	Ddu ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd of Caer Fallwch in Llanelurgain. ¹ See Plas y Bold <i>infra</i>	Ioreyn, ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Ial ²
Lewis = Margaret, d. of Yonge	... Spirslow	Maurice Yonge of Bryn Ioreyn = Alice, d. of Jenkyn of Yr Hob
Richard, Gruffydd Yonge of Hanmer	s. p.	Angharad, d. of Gruffydd Gwyn
John Yonge = Elizabeth, d. of Randle Dymoke and Elizabeth his wife, d. of Hanmer	of Gruffydd Hanmer of Ffens, ab Sir Jenkyn ab Sir David Hanmer, Knt.	
Thomas Yonge ³ = Margaret, d. of Ralph Broughton ab Morgan Broughton of Plas Isaef in Marchwiall		
Richard Yonge = Margaret, d. of Ednyfed ab Iorwerth ab Bryn Ioreyn	Einion. <i>Ermine</i> , a saltire gules, a crescent or for difference	John Yonge of Ystrad Alun
Edward Yonge of Bryn Ioreyn	= Anne, d. and coheiress of Philip Bride of Pentref Madog in Dudleyton, ab David Bride ab Ieuau ab David ab Llewelyn ab Ieuau ab David ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Rhwallon, lord of Maeor Gymraeg. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant sable. Her mother was Alson, daughter of John ab Richard ab Madog ab Llewelyn, of Halchdyn in the parish of Hanmer, son of Ednyfed Gam of Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy. The mother of Philip Bride was Eva, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn of Pentref Madog in Dudleyton, ab Goronwy ab Sir Roger de Powys, Knight of Rhodes (who bore <i>vert</i> , a boar <i>or</i>), ab Goronwy, lord of Trefwen or Whittington, second son of Tudor ab Rhys Sais, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Nanheudwy, and Maeor Saesneg ⁴	
Elis Yonge = Lowrie, d. of Lewys ab Ieuau ab David ab Madog ab Llewelyn Fychan of Y Galchog in Llanelurgain, ab Llewelyn Foel of Marchwiall, ab Madog Foel ab Iorwerth ab Hwfa Fychan ab Hwfa Gryg ab Sanddef of Marchwiall, fifth son of Eliud ab Rhys Sais, lord of Trefwy or Eytton, Erlisham, and Borasham. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant in a border <i>azure</i>		
Lewis Yonge of Bryn Ioreyn	= Mary, d. and coheiress of John Lloyd ab Rhys Lloyd of Fferne or Berbrwg, ab John Lloyd ab Rhys Lloyd ab David Lloyd ⁵	Sir Richard Yonge of Denham, co. Southampton, Knt. Created a baronet
	Thos. Yonge ob. s.p.	Edw. Yonge of London John Yonge

¹ Harl. MS. 4181.² Ibid.; Cae Cyriog MS.³ Thomas Yonge had seven sons, viz., Thomas, William, Humphrey, Francis, Randolph, Thomas, and Edward; and three daughters, Anne, Jane, and Marie.⁴ Lewis Dwnn, vol. i, p. 324; vol. ii, p. 315.⁵ David Lloyd of Glynborch or Berbrwg, son of Robert Lloyd ab David Lloyd of Plas yn Hersedd. Harl. MSS. 1969, 4181.

Richard Yonge— of Bryn Iorcyn, A.D. 1604	Dorothy, d. of Sydney Ellis of Picill, ab Elis, fourth son of Elis ab Richard of Alrhey, standard-bearer to Owain Glyndwr. <i>Ermine, a lion passant gardant gules</i>	Frances, ux. Edw. Humphries of Bodelwyddan
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Elis Yonge of Bryn Iorcyn.

The last heir male of this family, Ellis Yonge, Esq., purchased Acton and Pant Iocyn in the parish of Wrexham from the trustees of John Robinson of Gwersyllt, Esq. He married Penelope, daughter and coheiress of James Russell Stapleton, colonel in the Guards, second son of Sir William Stapleton, Bart., and Penelope his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Conwy of Bodrhyddan in Tegeingl, Bart., who died in 1721. By this lady, who died in 1788, Mr. Yonge had issue, two daughters coheirs, Barbara, the youngest, died unmarried in 1837, and Penelope, the heiress of Bryn Iorcyn and Bodrhyddan, married William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, who died in 1826. Mrs. Shipley died in 1789, aged 31, leaving issue and elder son and heir, William Shipley, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and M.P. for the Flintshire boroughs, who died in 1819, leaving issue, by Charlotte his wife, second daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn of Wynnstay, Bart., one son William Shipley, who took the name of Conwy, on his grandfather's death in 1826, and one daughter Charlotte, who married Colonel the Hon. Richard Rowley, second son of Lord Langford, and succeeded to the Bodrhyddan and Bryn Iorcyn estates at the death of her brother. She died June 24, 1871, leaving issue one son, Conway Grenville Hercules Rowley, late Captain second Life Guards, who on succeeding to the Bodrhyddan and Bryn Iorcyn estates assumed the name of Conwy; and two daughters, 1, Gwenwedd Frances, who married first, Captain H. S. Packenham, and secondly, Hugh Henry, third son of Sir David Erskine of Cambs, Bart.; and 2, Eva, who married Captain Leveson E. H. Somerset, R.N., son of Lord Grenville Somerset.

PLAS TEG.¹

Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy, married, as previously stated, Gwladys, daughter and coheiress of Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Heilyn of Fron Goch in Mochnant (see Nanheudwy, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Jan., 1874, p. 38). This lady was buried in Hanmer Church, where her tomb yet remains with this inscription round the lid of the stone coffin, "HIC IACET WLADYS VXOR IERWERTH VOYL. ORATE, P.E.A." In the space within the inscription is a very fine foliated cross, almost identical with that described by Camden, i, 12, as being at St. Burian's in Cornwall.² By this lady Iorwerth Foel had issue five sons, of whom the fourth was Ednyfed Gam, who had Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy for his share of his father's territories.

David, the third son of Ednyfed Gam, married first, Gwenllian, daughter of Adda Goch of Trevor, who bore the arms of Tudor Trevor in a border gobonated *argent* and *gules*, pellatée counterchanged, and who was the fifth son of Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor. By this lady David had a son Iorwerth, of whom presently ; he married secondly, Morfydd, relict of Sir Richard Croft of Croft Castle, in Herefordshire, Knt., and third daughter of Gruffydd Fychan, Lord of Cynllaith Owain, and fifth Baron of Glyndyfrdwy, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, who married, first, Robert Llwyd ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy ; and secondly, Howel ab

¹ Cae Cyriog MS.² Rev. M. H. Lee, vicar of Hanmer.

Llewelyn of Ilwyn On, in the parish of Wrexham, descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg.

Iorwerth ab David, who was buried in Valle Crucis Abbey, married Angharad, daughter of Richard Puleston of Emeral, and Lowry his wife, eldest daughter of the above-named Gruffydd Fychan, Lord of Cynllaith Owain, and fifth Baron of Glyndyfrdwy, by whom he had issue three sons : 1, Robert Trevor ; 2, John Trevor Hen, who died in A.D. 1493 ; 3, Otwel, who married Catherine, eldest daughter of Howel of Glasgoed ab Morus Gethin of Garth Eryr in Mochnant ; and 4, Richard Trevor, who married Annesta, daughter of Meredydd Llwyd of Llwyn y Maen, by whom he had a son, Edward Trevor, Constable of Oswestry Castle, who married Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard Westbury, and two daughters, Blanche, *ux.* Richard ab Rhys of Oswestry, second son of Morus Gethin of Garth Eryr in Mochnant, and Anne, wife of Nicholas, third son of Rhys of Oswestry, second son of Morus Gethin ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffyn (see Glasgoed in Cynllaith).

Robert Trevor, the eldest son of Iorwerth ab David, was Steward of Denbighshire, Sheriff of Flintshire, Justice and Chamberlain of North Wales, and died unmarried in A.D. 1492, leaving a natural son, Sir William Trevor, chaplain to John ab Richard, Abbot of Valle Crucis, predecessor of David ab John ab Iorwerth ab Ieuan Baladr, Abbot of that monastery. Sir William Trevor had a natural son, John Trevor, father of John Trevor, father of Randal Trevor of Chester, ancestor of the Trevors of that city.¹

John Trevor Hen, the second son of Iorwerth ab David, married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Sir Piers Cambray or Cambres of Trallwng, Knt., by whom he had issue four sons : 1, Robert Trevor, of whom presently ; 2, Edward Trevor, Constable of Whittington Castle, who died in A.D. 1537, leaving issue by his wife, Anne, daughter of Geoffrey Cyffin Hen, Constable of

¹ Harl. MS. 4181.

Oswestry Castle, two sons, John Trevor Goch, of Plas Einion, in St. Martin's parish, ancestor of the Trevors of Bryncunallt, and Thomas Trevor, ancestor of the Trevors of Treflech, in the Lordship of Oswestry; 3, Roger Trevor ab John of Pentref Cynwrig, who married Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys Lloyd of Gydros in Penllyn, ab Gwilym ab Einion Fychan descended from Ednyfed Fychan, Baron of Bryn Ffanogl, and General and Prime Minister of Llewelyn the Great, by whom he had a son Roger Trevor of Pentref Cynwrig, ancestors of the Trevors of Pentref Cynwrig, Bodynfoel, and Trawsgoed; and 4, Richard Trevor ab John, who married Mallt, daughter and heiress of Jenkyn ab David ab Gruffydd of Trefalun in Maelor Gymraeg, ap David ab Llewelyn ab David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Morton, in the parish of Gresford. *Vert, semé of broom-slips, a lion rampant or.* The mother of Mallt was Angharad, daughter and heiress on Ieuan ab Einion ab Iolyn ab Iorwerth ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwan ab Meilir Eyton of Eyton. *Ermine, a lion rampant azure.* By his wife Mallt, the heiress of Trefalun, Richard Trevor had a son and heir, John Trevor of Trefalun, ancestor of the Trevors of that place.

Robert Trevor, the eldest son of John Trevor Hen, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Llewelyn ab Ithel of Plas Teg yn Yr Hob. He died during his father's lifetime, in A.D. 1487, and was buried in Valle Crucis Abbey, leaving issue: 1, Robert Trevor, who died in A.D. 1512, *s. p.*; and 2, John Trevor of Plas Teg, who married Angharad, daughter of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab David of Maesmor in Dinmael, by whom he was father of two sons, Robert and Hugh. Robert Trevor of Plas Teg, the eldest son, married Dows, daughter of William Stanney of Oswestry, by whom he had issue four sons: 1, Edward Trevor of Plas Teg, who married Catherine, daughter of Gruffydd Yonge of Bryn Iorcyn; by whom he had two sons, John and Robert, who died without issue, and two daughters,

Blanche, *ux.* Wm. Edwards, and Dorothy; 2, Hugh Trevor, who married Mallt, daughter of Richard ab David; 3, Ellis Trevor, who married Margaret Puleston; and 4, David Trevor, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hope of Hawarden; and two daughters, Margaret and Gwenhwysfar. This David Trevor sold his estate to Sir John Trevor, Knt., second son of John Trevor of Trefalun, Esq., and died without legitimate issue.¹

The above named Hugh Trevor had an illegitimate son called John Trevor, who married Catherine, daughter of William Bolton of Mold, by whom he was father of Captain Hugh Trevor of Argoed, who married Margaret Yardley of Farn. Plas Teg thus became the property by purchase of Sir John Trevor, Knt., who was surveyor of the navy, and comptroller of the royal household, and second son of John Trevor of Trevalun, Esq. Sir John built the present mansion of Plas Teg, and dying in 1629, was buried at Llanestyn, with this epitaph:

Mem. S.

Iohannis Trevor Eq. Auratus. Filius secundo natus Ioannis Trevor a Trevallin. In Agro Denbeensi Armigeri. Hic Situs Est. Tum Carolo Comiti Notinghamiae Summo Angliae Admirallo. Tum invictissimae Classi quæ Anno Christi MDLXXXVIII. Tum Patriæ Salutem quem de Hostibus Triumphum Reportavit a secretis Rei Navalis sub Elizabetha et Iacobo Regibus Supervisor. Generosus Cameræ Private Ordinarius. In Ipsis Iacobi Regis Initii Adscitus. Duxit in uxorem Margaretem, Hugonis Trevanion Armigeri a Cariheys In agro Cornubiensi Filiam. Filios ex ea susceptos Reliquit Ioannem Trevor Equitem Auratum, Qui ei Uxorem duxit Annem Edmundi Hampden Filiam Primogenitam et Cohæredem. Et Carolum. Filias Annem Carolo Williams a Castro Langebbi in Agro Monenethensi Eq. Aurato Nuptam Ianam nuptam Edwardo Fitton a Goswerth In Agro Cestrensi Baronetto.

Apud Plasteg Ædes Quas Ipse a Fundamento Extruxit Christo Animam Reddidit xx⁰ Die Februarii Anno Salutis MDCXXIX. ætatis sue LVII.

Sir John Trevor was the ancestor of the Trevors of Trefalun and Plas Teg. The last heir male of this branch of the family, John Trevor of Trefalun, Plas Teg,

¹ He had an illegitimate son named David.

and Glynde in the county of Sussex, died in 1743, *s. p.*, and devised his estates in North Wales to five of his six surviving sisters. Lucy, the sixth sister, married George Rice, an ancestor of the present Lord Dynevor.

Two only of the five devisees married, viz., Anne, who married the Hon. Colonel George Boscawen, third son of the Lord Viscount Falmouth, whose line is now represented by William Trevor Parkins, of Glasfryn in the parish of Gresford, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, Mrs. Fleming, and Mrs. Griffith of Trevalun.

Gertrude, the other devisee who married, became the wife of the Hon. Charles Roper, third son of Lord Teynham and the Baroness Dacre, his second wife, by whom she had issue two sons,—Charles Trevor Roper, Lord Dacre, who died *s. p.* in 1794; and Henry Roper, who died *s. p.* in 1787; and one daughter, Gertrude, who succeeded to her brother as Baroness Dacre, and married T. Brand Holles, Esq., and by him was ancestress of the present Lord Dacre.

Charles Lord Dacre married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir — Fludyer, Knt., and executed a will in favour of his widow, who eventually, partly under her husband's will, and partly by purchase from her sister-in-law Gertrude, became the owner of a moiety of the estates so devised by John Trevor to his five sisters.

A partition of these estates was effected between Lady Dacre and George Boscawen of Trefalun, Esq., M.P. for Truro, son and heir of the above named Anne Trevor and the Hon. Colonel Boscawen, about the year 1790; and Plas Teg fell to the lot of the Dowager Lady Dacre. She subsequently devised Plas Teg to Mr. Roper, a member of Lord Teynham's family, and as such related to her husband, Charles Roper, Lord Dacre, but no relation of his mother, Gertrude Trevor, through whom he had succeeded to the estate. Mr. Roper took the name of Trevor in compliance with Lady Dacre's will, but he is a complete stranger to the family of Trefalun and Plas Teg. The present Major Roper is his grandson.¹

¹ William Trevor Parkins, Esq.

CASTELL CAER GWRLE.

This fortress is situated on the summit of a hill in the township of the same name. The most important portion of the present ruins is Roman work of excellent character. The exterior face of the wall is lined with well cut ashlar. In the inside of the work, where there is no ashlar, the bonding courses, of thin stones in the place of bricks, are very conspicuous. Part of an arch of the same date still remains. The other portions of the ruin are probably of the Edwardian period, but are too fragmentary to enable any satisfactory plan of the original arrangement to be made out.¹ On the surrender of the Castle to Edward I, in A.D. 1282, he bestowed it, with all its appurtenances, on his beloved consort, Queen Eleanor, from which circumstance the parish acquired the name of Queen's Hope; and here the Queen stayed on her way to Carnarvon, where she was proceeding to give the Welsh nation a prince born among them.

In Camden's time a hypocaust built with bricks bearing the stamp of the twentieth legion was found here, which proves it to have been a Roman station. Several Roman roads diverged from this place,—one by Mold and Bod Fari (*Varis*), another towards Penarrd Halawg, and another by Nant y Ffridd and Bwlch Gwyn, towards Bala, on the south-west.

The first charter granted to Llanestyn, or Hope, was by Edward the Black Prince, dated from Chester, A.D. 1351, in which he orders that the seneschal or constable of the Castle of Caer Gwrlie for the time being should be the mayor, and that he should choose two bailiffs out of the burgesses annually on Michaelmas Day.²

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, October, 1874, p. 355.

² *Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary*.



PLAS Y BOWLD OR BOLD.

This place, which lies in the township of Caer Gwrle, belonged to Sir Richard Bowld or Bold, Knight, who bore quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, a griffin's head erased *sable*; second and third, barry of six *argent* and *azure*. He had issue a son and heir, Richard Bold, whose daughter and heiress, Janet, married Geoffrey Whitford, who left a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Morgan ab David ab Madog of Brymbo in Maelor Gymraeg, second son of David Goch of Burton, seventh son of David Hen ab Goronwy Hen of Burton in Esclusham, descended from Sanddef Hardd, lord of Burton or Mortyn, who bore *vert*, semé of broomslips a lion rampant *or*. See Plas yn Horslli.

By his marriage with the heiress of Plas y Bold, Morgan ab David had issue a son and heir, Edward, the father of Gruffydd, who settled the Plas y Bold estate upon his second son, Roger Griffith. Roger married Gwen, daughter of Edward ab Owain of Rhos Dudlyst, by whom he had issue a son and heir, Edward Griffith of Plas y Bold, who was living in A.D. 1595. He married Margaret, daughter of Gruffydd Young ab Elis ab Maurice Young of Bryn Jorcyn, by whom he had issue, besides two daughters (Jane and Mary), six sons:—1, Gruffydd Griffith of Plas y Bold, who married Elen, daughter of John Boodle of Wrexham; 2, William; 3, John; 4, Richard; 5, Edward; and 6, Lewys.¹

¹ Cae Cyriog MS.

There was formerly a chapel of ease at Plas y Bold, at the foot of the hill on the summit of which Caer Gwrlie Castle stands.

LLANESTYN.

David Hen of Burton, or Morton, and Llai, ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth = ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, lord of Burton, or Morton, and Llai. See *Plas yn Horsli*

⁴ Llewelyn = Erddylad, d. of Ieuaf ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig Efell, lord of Eglwyseg. *Gules, on a bend argent a lion passant sable*

David = Gwenllian, d. of David Goch ab Heilin Fychan, descended from Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. According to Lewis Dwnn, Gwenllian was the daughter of Madog Goch ab Heilin Fychan

Gruffydd = Janet, d. of Robert ab Bleddyng ab Robert, descended from Ednewain Bendew, chief of one of the Noble Tribes. *Argent, a chevron inter three boars' heads couped sable*

^{A.D. 1476} David of Trefalun, *ob.* Margaret, second d. and coheiress of Ieuan ab Llewelyn of Llwyn On in the parish of Wrexham, ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine, a lion rampant sable.* As Ieuan ab Llewelyn of Llwyn On had no male issue, the estate went to his brother Howel. Ieuan married Margaret, daughter of David Eytyn of Eytyn Uchaf, Constable of Harlech Castle, son of Llewelyn ab Ednyfed ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Einion Goch ab Einion, lord of Sonlli and Trefwy or Eytyn Uchaf, son of Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon

Gruffydd of Llanestyn = Alice, d. of Jenkyn = Angharad, d. and coheiress of Ieuan Llwyd Robert ab of ab Einion ab Iolyn ab Iorwerth ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan ab Meilir Fychan Etyon, lord of Trefwy or Eytyn Isaef, Eryls, and Bwras Mallt, heiress of Trevalun, ux. Richard Trevor. See *Plas Teg*

William = .. d. of Howel ab David Elen, ux. Robt. Sutton ab of ab Gruffydd Fychan of David ab Gruffydd of Sutton & Gwersyllt. *Ermine, a lion rampant azure*, Trevalun Plas yn Horsli Catherine, heiress of Trevalun, ux. John Longford of Ruthin

1 John of Llanestyn	Jane, d. of Gruffydd Llwyd	2 David	3 Elis	4 John Wynn
estyn	ab David ab Ieuan			

Elen Annesta, ux. Morgan

Mathey of Llanestyn = Maud, d. of John ab Llewelyn ab Ienkyne = Mallt, ux. Thos. Adderton

John Mathey	Jane, d. of Richd. of Llanestyn	Lancelot	Gwenhwyfar ux. David ab Richard
	Longford		

John Mathey of Llanestyn. Extinct	Catherine, ux. Gruffydd ab Edward	Margaret, ux. Robert ab Elis.
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BRYN IORCYN.

Ellis Yonge, the son of Richard Yonge (p. 330), was High Sheriff for co. Flint in 1690, and his son and heir, William, was High Sheriff in 1717. Ellis, the son and heir of William, was High Sheriff in 1750, and purchased Acton.

J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

(*To be continued.*)

TOMEN CASTLE, RADNOR FOREST.

A TRAVELLER on the turnpike-road from New Radnor to Pen y Bont will observe, after he has passed the little village of Llanvihangel Nant Melan, and has ascended half way up the hill, on the right hand, in a narrow valley below, a circular earthwork placed on the end of a promontory-like eminence running down into the valley from the mountain, and bounded on either side by two little rivulets which unite in one stream as soon as they have passed it; and will be told on inquiry that the name of the earthwork is Tomen Castle. Descending from the road into the valley, and surveying the ground, the summit of the earthwork stands about 90 feet above the valley, with a very abrupt descent to the little streams below. About 13 or 14 feet beneath the summit a circle, 320 feet in circumference, has been hollowed out around it, apparently to retain the falling earth when the work was formed, rather than as a defence. On the top is a level oval plain measuring 67 feet by 45 feet, without any raised entrenchment, or appearance of foundations, around it. An examination

of it suggests an inquiry whether it was, as its name imports, a *castell*, or merely one of the outposts or look-outs known as *tomen* in the immediate neighbourhood. Its situation in a high valley overtopped on all sides by mountains, leads to the conclusion that it was a hill-fort so placed as to guard the natural road which led up the narrow defile from the vale of Radnor over the pass, and to be in some degree sheltered by the surrounding high ground in inclement weather, in connexion with the entrenched look-out, or *tomen*,¹ on the summit of the pass.

If Tomen Castle had not some claim to historical interest, it might, perhaps, hardly deserve a separate notice; but it has a claim to be one of the spots visited by Giraldus Cambrensis on his progress through Wales. It appears that the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Giraldus and the Chief Justice Glanville, in March 1188 entered Wales from Herefordshire, either by the valley of Knill or the pass between Stanner Rocks and old Radnor Hill, and arrived the first day at New Radnor, where Rhys ab Griffith, Prince of South Wales; Einion ab Einion Clyd, lord of Elvael; and many others, met them. On the following morning, after the celebration of mass and the return of the Chief Justice to England, they proceeded on their journey, and when they arrived at the Castle of Cruker, which is described as about two miles distant from Radnor, a young man met them, and, after exhortation from the Archbishop, took on the next day the sign of the cross; and on the evening of the third day, Maelgwn ap Cadwallon, lord of Maelienydd, came to them, and was also invested with the sign of the cross. No mention is made of the journey's end on the second and third days, or where they passed the night. It appears, however, that Hay was next visited, and that they crossed the Wye at Hay on their way to Brecon. So it seems reasonable to suppose that they were the guests of Einion ab Einion Clyd, and made their way on the fourth day from his residence in Colwyn, through

¹ *Ante*, p. 247.

Einion's cantred of Elvael, to Hay. Tomen Castle is the spot where a traveller to Colwyn would turn off, and is within a short distance of the boundary of the cantrefs of Elvael and Maelienydd. "Castrum Crukeri", seeing the way in which Welsh names of persons and places are turned into Latin, may well be the Castle of Crug Hir,—the long or tall mound. Sir R. Colt Hoare, however, assumes that the Archbishop never advanced further into Radnorshire than Radnor, and then retraced his steps as far as Old Radnor (the Welsh name of which, according to Camden, was Pencraig), on the way to Hay; and finds a site for the Castle of Cruker at Pencraig by supposing that Cruker "is a corruption of 'crug caerau', the mount or height of fortification". It is clear, however, from the words of Giraldus,¹ "Cum apud Castrum Crukeri, quod quasi duobus a Radenoura passuum millibus distat, profisceremur", that the progress from Radnor was onwards, and there is certainly no other spot within the prescribed distance which answers as the site of Cruker besides Tomen Castle.

R. W. B.

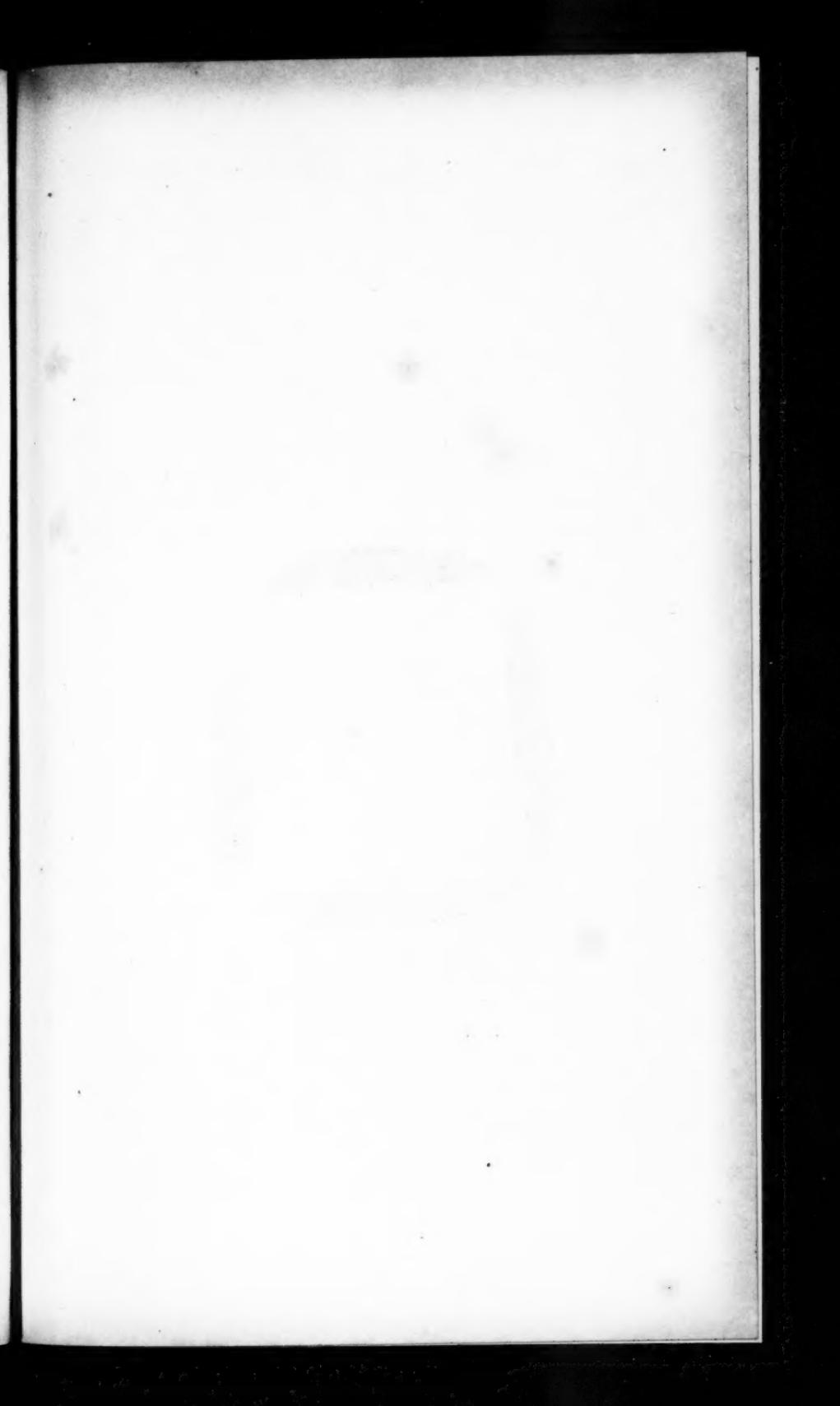
EXCAVATIONS AT PANT Y SAER CROM- LECH, ANGLESEY.

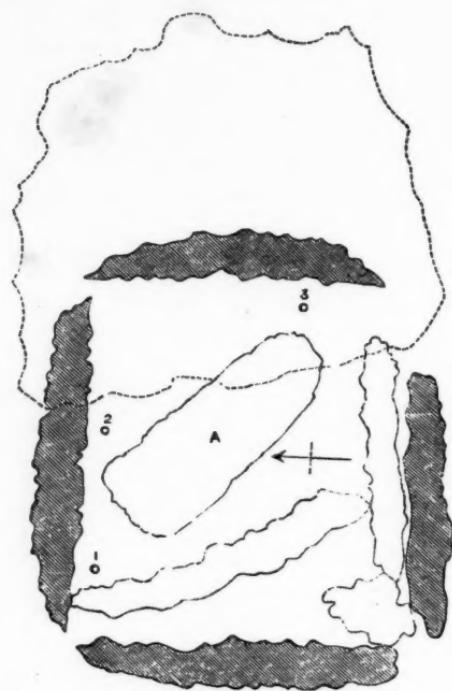
IN the *Herald Cymraeg* (Welsh Herald) of September 25th, 1874, under the heading of "Darganfyddiad Hynod" (notable discovery), and signed H. W., there appeared an account of some excavations made at the above-named cromlech. It appears that John Jones, who lives at Llandudno, and is a brother of Isaac Jones, the present tenant at Pant y Saer, came over for a few weeks to recruit his health, and during his stay there, and at his instigation, the work was undertaken. I was told that the immediately exciting cause of the digging assumed the not unusual form of a warning given in a dream to the effect that a pot of treasure was

¹ *Giraldus Cambrensis*, vol. vi, p. 16 (Rolls ed.).

buried within the precincts of the structure. A search was forthwith instituted, which soon revealed a considerable accumulation of human bones. According to the notice in the *Herald*, five lower jaws were found, one of which, preserved at the adjoining farm of Pen y Bonc, had all the teeth in their places. It is further stated that within the sides, and beneath the capstone, there is a stone, covering bones, which they (the excavators) dug around, but did not attempt to move. It is scarcely necessary to say that the "crochan aur" (pitcher of gold) did not come to light, and the whole was filled up again owing to representations made by Thomas Prichard, Esq., of Llwydiarth Esgob, on behalf of O. J. A. Fuller Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, on whose property the cromlech stands. Nothing is said in the *Herald* as to anything but bones being found, and the tenant himself averred that no remains of any object, either of metal or pottery, were then met with.

The account gives a passage from a book entitled *Hanes Sir Fôn* (History of Anglesey), by Mr. T. Pritchard, Amlwch, in which he is made to say that the family of some Mr. Wynn lies here,—“teulu rhyw Mr. Wynn sydd yn gorwedd yno”; and that there is also a vault there,—“fod yno vault hefyd”. On consulting the book in question I found that a mistake had been made by the writer of the article in the *Herald*. Mr. Pritchard's words, as quoted from D. W. Jones, Esq., in the *Gwyneddion* for 1832, are: “There is a cromlech at Marian Pant y Saer. In the churchyard is a modern carnedd erected by Mr. Wynn, which has been for some years the place of interment for the family. There is a covered way, or hollow entrance, to the vault under this mound or heap of stones” (pp. 35-36). The same thing is said in a work called *A Topographical and Historical Description of Anglesey or Mona*, by the Rev. J. Evans, 1810. The only notice taken by Miss Angharad Llwyd, in her *History of Anglesey*, is, “there is a cromlech at Marian Pant y Saer”. It is not alluded to in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*. A diligent search





1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 FEET.

PANT Y SAER CROMLECH.

made in the churchyard of Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf, by Mr. Thomas Prichard, of Llwydiarth Esgob, has failed to bring to light either trace or tradition as to the existence of any such vault or tomb of the Wynn family.

About a fortnight after the appearance of the article in the *Herald*, Mr. Prichard of Llwydiarth Esgob kindly invited me to accompany him to the place. Accordingly we made an excursion thither on the morning of October 12th, 1874. Upon examining the spot it was thought advisable to reopen the ground, so as to ascertain if anything fresh could be discovered, also to make sure what was the actual depth of artificial soil, and whether the side-slabs of the cromlech rested upon the solid rock.

Before entering into further detail it may be as well to state the present condition of the structure. The Rev. H. Prichard of Dinam has given an excellent sketch, accompanying a short memoir that appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. xiv, 3rd Series, January, 1868), wherein it is correctly described as consisting of a "rectangular chamber which presents its sides to the cardinal points", and "is 8 feet long by 6 wide, its length being in the direction of east and west. The dimensions of its capstone are 9 feet each way, with a mean thickness of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet." This stone is undoubtedly, as Mr. Prichard further remarks, "partly dismounted", having "its southern corner resting on the ground". It appears to have slid off two of the supporters, resting with nearly all its weight upon the others. Of the supporters or sides he says that "they were doubled in parts, as appears by the arrangement of those left, or at least were so placed as to greatly overlap each other"; and such could not fail to be the impression made upon any one who had seen that portion only of the stones visible above the level of the soil, viz., $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet within, and not more than 2 feet externally. Our digging, however, showed that these three stones (left unshaded in the accompanying plan) had once formed a part of the covering at the west end, to which the capstone

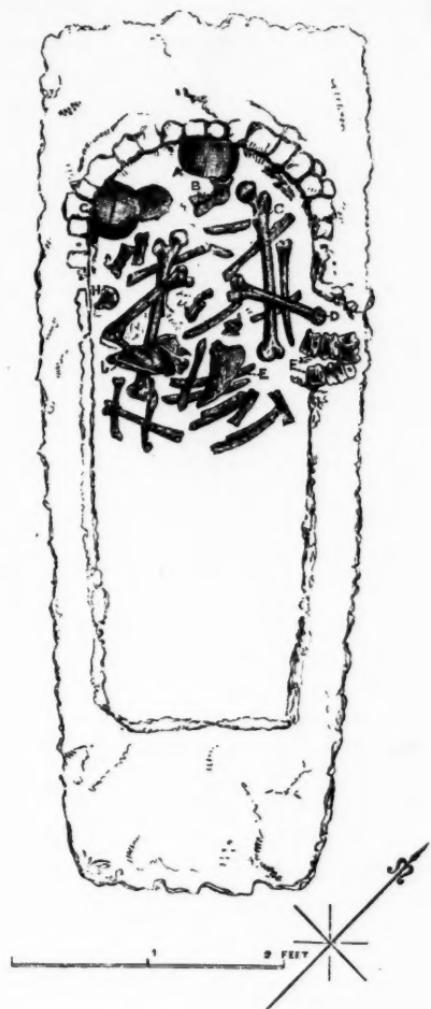
did not reach ; or it is possible, although not very probable, that they may be the remains of an additional chamber once existing at this end, and destroyed in comparatively modern times, when these stones, forming part of it, were thrust from above into the surviving chamber. But in any case one thing is certain, that in their fall or subsidence, whether sudden or gradual, they became so jammed as to remain suspended, for we dug under them all, and made sure that not one of them reached down to the limestone rock on which the four real supporters (shaded in the plan) rest. These are *in situ*, or nearly so ; the north and south sides being 6 feet high, the east and west 4 feet. The supporter at the east end inclines outwards considerably, its failure having been, to all appearance, the cause of the down slipping of the capstone. Mr. H. Prichard observes that "the existence of a covering mound in the original state of this cromlech is plainly indicated by the depth of the soil which surrounds the structure", but we had no idea how great that depth was until we dug down to the rock-level. Several trenches were cut at intervals into the body of the mound, but we failed to trace anything like a gallery leading up to the one sepulchral chamber.

This day's digging resulted in the finding of numerous bones, fragmentary where they had been previously disturbed, but less so towards the north-west corner, in which direction we were, unfortunately, not able to follow them, owing to one of the fallen roof stones, which lying across served to keep the two opposite side stones from tumbling inwards and producing a collapse of the whole fabric. It was in this direction, along the base of the north supporter, that Mr. Prichard found a cavity like a triangular drain formed of stones inclined against it ; he was able to put his hand a long way up and found no bones, but a number of small shells only. Many sea shells and a few animal bones were found mixed up with the earth that contained the human remains. The process of digging was laborious, owing to

the confined space and the difficulty of clearing out the earth, but was continued until the upper surface of the flat stone, not moved by the first explorers, was reached. The lateness of the hour now put a stop to further proceedings, the results, however, already attained were so interesting that it was determined to have another day's search.

Our party was increased on the following morning, October 13th, by the addition of Mr. Robert Prichard, brother of Mr. Thomas Prichard, when operations were resumed and the opening was enlarged so as to enable us to find out the dimensions of the flat stone, which we ascertained to be 6 feet long, 2 feet 3 inches across the broad, and 1 foot 9 inches at the narrow end, with a thickness of 7 inches. It lay south-east and north-west by compass, being thus diagonal to the cromlech and having its narrow end next the south-east corner, which position would lead one to suppose that the entrance to the chamber was at that corner where there is a vacant space between the south and east side slabs. Before attempting to raise this stone we carefully scraped away the earth from the sides and took a peep under it, when we perceived a heap of bones that had, to all appearance, not been disturbed by the hand of man since their original deposition within the grave. A crowbar being applied the stone was turned over, and we proceeded to a more minute examination of the space beneath, which had been walled up at the sides and ends with rubble, the north-west end being rounded and the bones somewhat crowded up towards that end. The length of the grave was 4 feet 4 inches, with a breadth of 1 foot 2 inches. It now became evident that the stonework whereon the slab originally rested had been too weak to support its weight together with that of the superincumbent soil, and had given way, thereby causing the remains below to be to a certain extent crushed ; and this may also account for the position of certain leg bones which we found lying partly beneath and partly outside the slab at its north-west

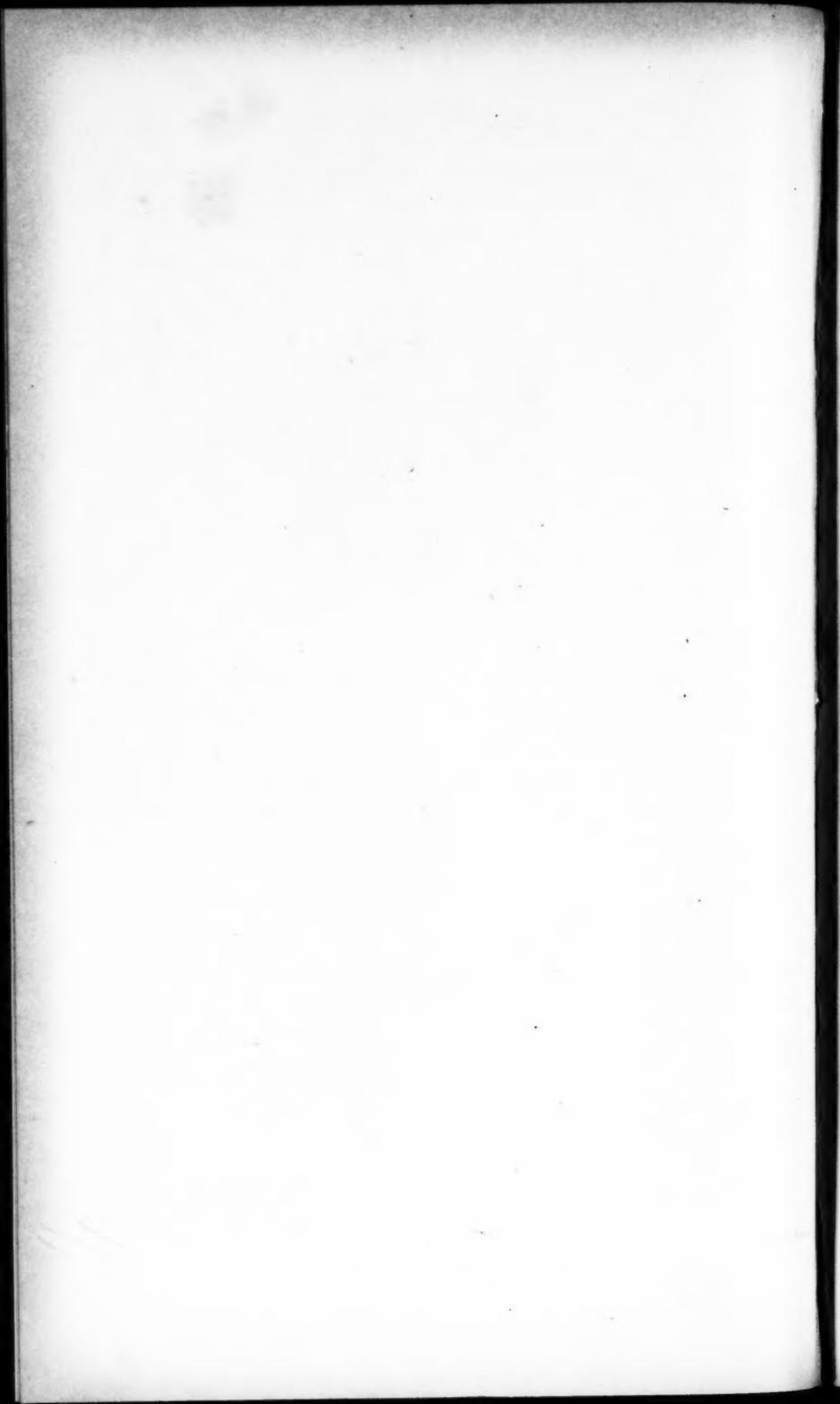
end. The accompanying plan is from a sketch made at the time, and shows the relative position of the bones at the rounded end of the grave where two skulls were found, one quite flattened and having the upper end of a thigh bone in contact with the lower jaw; arm bones, shoulder blade, vertebræ and ribs being also in rather close proximity; the other skull, together with the bones on the south-west side, was much broken, and all were disarranged by the falling in of the stone work supporting the slab. As far as we could judge the bodies were originally placed sitting, or, more probably, lying sideways with the knees drawn up. The lower jaw belonging to the flattened skull is nearly perfect, although broken in two pieces, and is rather of the pointed type, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and having a depth of 2 inches from the top of the front teeth to the bottom of the chin. It has eleven teeth, all considerably worn, in their places. Of the upper jaw there are several fragments, whereof two adjoining portions have nine teeth in their places. An entire femur, found within the grave, is 16 inches long, which shows that the frame it appertained to was either that of a woman or a man of small stature. One fragment of a lower jaw found by the first diggers outside the grave shows a pointed chin with eight teeth, another has five, and a piece of the upper jaw three remaining. Others of the bones met with outside the grave seem to have formed part of skeletons of large size and having the skulls very thick, five-sixteenth of an inch in places. The largest os sacrum measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches across at its junction with the vertebral column; the only perfect humerus is $10\frac{2}{3}$ inches long, and a shoulder-blade measures 6 ins. The presence of some small ribs would indicate an infant buried probably with its mother. To enumerate all the bones would add too much to the length of the present memoir, I therefore propose giving a classified list of them in a future number of this Journal. The remains of animals comprised a few bones of the ox, pig, and (I think) hare; also, beneath the flat slab more



PANT Y SAER CROMLECH.

A. Flattened Skull.
B. Lower Jaw.
C. Femur.
D. Humerus.

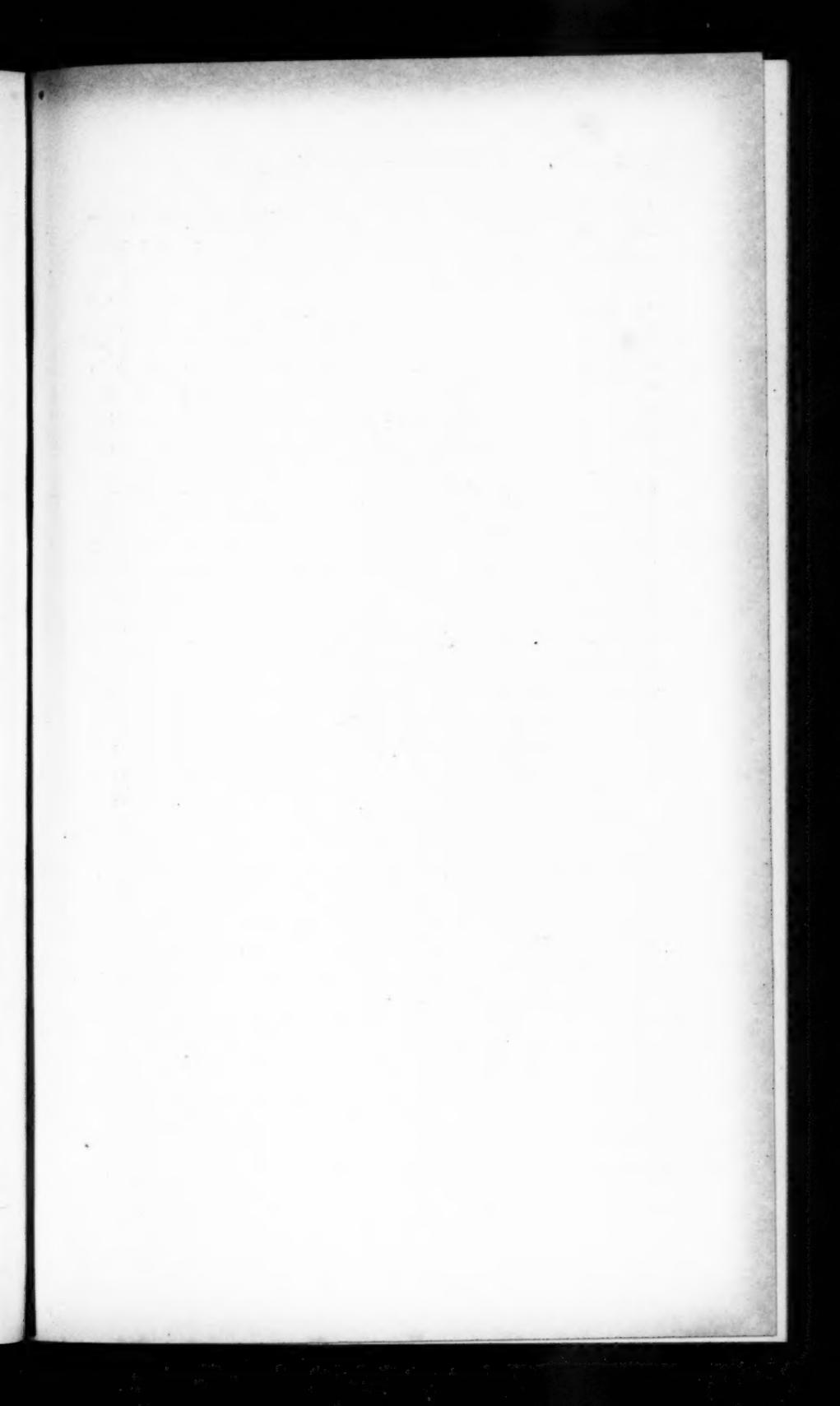
E, F. Ribs, Vertebrae, etc.
G. Skull.
H. Fragment of Os Pubis.
I. Shoulder Blade.



especially, there was found a quantity of dry stuff like coarse sand, which on examination proved to be comminuted mice and rat bones, the latter, as we are told by Mr. Bateman in his *Ten Years' Diggings*, being found in almost all the sepulchral chambers opened by him. The sea shells comprised numerous specimens of *purpura lapillus* and *littorina littoralis*, four limpets, one *Venus Islandica*, one *mytilus edulis*, one *cardium tuberculatum*. There were also sea shore pebbles with which the bottom of the grave was paved, and an abundance of land snails of at least two varieties. A single piece of pottery was found in the earth above the slab covering the grave; it is hand-made, dark coloured and studded with some particles that were present in the clay and have burnt white; this is of a type common in Anglesey. I have many such specimens dug up within circular dwellings (*cytiau*). No other fragment came to light, although we sifted the earth carefully. The charred wood met with outside the grave at its western side, and some slight traces of calcined bone, seem to indicate that cremation may in one instance have been used, although they are just as likely to be remains of cooking operations carried on in later times either by those who may have made the cromlech their dwelling, or by shepherds who used it as a shelter; but inhumation was evidently the rule at this burying place. A section of the ground upwards from the limestone rock upon which the supporters rest gives the following layers: From the rock surface to the pavement at the bottom of the grave, 6 inches, consisting of clayey soil; the pavement itself is 6 inches thick; from the surface of the pavement to the under side of the stone slab covering the grave, 1 foot; the slab itself is 7 inches thick: the rest of the soil, previously disturbed, up to the ground surface within the cromlech, 1 foot. The total height of the highest supporters, as before mentioned, is 6 feet, the portion of them that appears above ground outside the cromlech is about 2 feet; so there still remains a depth of nearly 4 feet of the mound which once

covered the whole structure. We might infer from the presence of the sea shells, either that at some time subsequent to the first interment, the chamber may have been dwelt in by a primitive race who used shellfish as food and whose bodies were afterwards buried there, or that they were purposely laid beside the remains, representing, as they doubtless did, an important item of their diet whilst living, and forming part of the provision made in order that the deceased might not feel hunger during the journey to the other world. This find has produced no implement of bronze or iron to enable us to fix the age of burial. The piece of pottery, the rudeness of which does not necessarily prove for it an extreme antiquity, did not accompany the first or original interment. I am disposed to attribute to some at all events of the burials a date not very many years anterior to the period of Roman occupation, but I should attribute to the grave beneath the flat slab a much earlier date. The present excavations have certainly contributed important evidence as to the entirely sepulchral character of the cromlech, and I have very little doubt but that similar researches elsewhere in the island, could they be conducted without danger, would bring to light vestiges of the same kind as those which rewarded our digging at Pant y Saer. The figures 1, 2, and 3, on the plan, mark spots where collections of bones were found which seem in each case to have been covered with thin flat stones. The bones at 1 appeared to be in their original position. The remains discovered, including the five lower jaws dug up by the first explorers, show that at least nine bodies were buried within the cromlech.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.



Plan of
**TWYN-Y-PARC
ANOLESEY.**

- 1 PLATFORM
2 DRAIN & DOUBLE TRENCH
3 ENTRANCE



NOTE: THE LINE ON THE SECTION IS BETWEEN THE POINTS MARKED A.B. ON THE PLAN.

Rick J. Davis, d.c.

TWYN Y PARC.

WHILST taking a survey of the south-western coast of Anglesey as represented in our maps, the eye soon rests on what is there styled the Bay of Malldraeth, a sandy estuary extending inland a mile or two, which receives the waters of the small river Cefni, and is daily flooded by ordinary tides. It is bounded on its south-eastern side by a waste of sandhills and the well known peninsula of Llanddwyn¹ jutting to sea, with its wave-worn reefs, dusky precipices, and picturesque church ruins, and on the other by rocks and fern-clad acclivities,—an exposed tract improving in aspect as it recedes inland until lost in the woods of Bodorgan, Mr. Fuller Meyrick's beautiful seat. At the southern extremity of this brow a cliff may be noticed projecting into the bay, called Twyn y Parc (the tump or knoll of the park); possibly a transposed name, because about three furlongs to the east of it there is another eminence which, without earthworks or other military pretensions, is called by the natives Dinas Lwyd (the gray fortress).

Twyn y Parc bears traces of early fortification. Situated at the seaward extremity of Malldraeth, and overlooking its entrance, I suppose it to have been selected in the first instance by a party of natives as the strongest and most defensible position in the neighbourhood, and subsequently may have been held by some of the many adventurers who at one period devastated our

¹ Llanddwyn, it will be remembered, was dedicated to St. Dwynwen, or Donwenna, a tutelary saint of lovers, and in times past was much frequented by her votaries. At present it is the resort of those who love the freshness of its air and the wildness of its scenery, with certain picnic observances and festivities celebrated on its sward, regarded favourably, some will tell you, by the fair St. Donwenna, who is not less kind now than of old. Whatever the cause, the single return from Llanddwyn happier than when they went, and the married more cheerful and joyous.

coast. A quarter of a mile east of it there is a small nook called Porth y Ddraenen Wen (the whitethorn harbour or landing-place), where the vessels of the invader, if small and few in number, might have been stranded and made secure. It is forbidding in aspect, and its entrance is crossed by a barrier of submerged rocks. I incline, I must confess, to the opinion of those who believe the sailor-rover, unless shipwrecked or bent on conquest, would not have cared to possess a bleak headland fortress, with the chances of having his retreat cut off, when he had the more secure and movable defences of his own ship to fall back upon. His vessels were to him his castle and place of refuge, his aids to fortune and future aggrandisement, from which he would not willingly have been separated by the shortest space. He would not have fortified a position on shore which did not command safe harbourage,—an advantage possessed by few of the cliff-castles on our south-western coast.

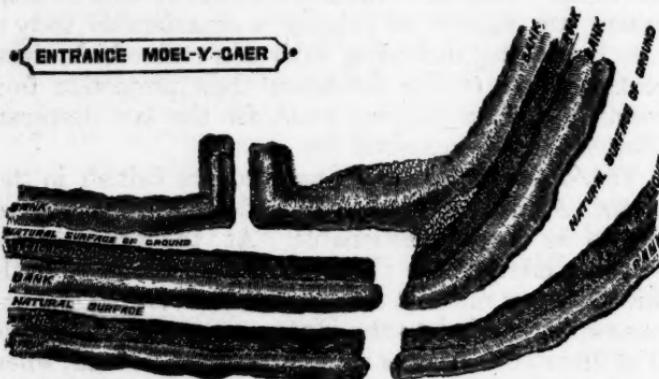
An earthwork so small does not merit the attention of the sightseer, but may not be without interest to the curious in such remains. On its south-western side its strength consists in a wall of precipices overhanging the sea, with a fall in one part of 60 or 70 feet, rendering it unassailable in this quarter. Towards the south-west a succession of rocks dip into the bay, the bases of which are at most seasons surrounded by a dubious and dangerous surf. Its protection on its north-western quarter is a narrow inlet of deep water about 50 feet wide, precarious to enter, open to waves from the south-west, and commanded by high ground and rocks. To render this front of the position more secure, a breast-work of masonry was constructed midway up the face of the cliff, terminating towards the sea on a shoulder of rock above the creek's entrance. The few stones remaining in position of this parapet or wall are either erect or set edgewise, indicating, I venture to think, by this style of foundation the British origin of the work. On the land side of the cliff, where danger was pro-

bably most apprehended, a bank of moderate strength, commencing on a level with the stone wall just described, and designed as a continuous fence, crosses the isthmus with an outward curve so thoroughly without a break that an entrance must be looked for at either end of it, the position of which I would fix at its western extremity, where there is space for admission between it and a precipitous descent to the beach. It is not uncommon in headland fortresses to find their entrances so placed. Mr. Barnwell in his notice of "Cliff-Castles, Pembrokeshire", and Mr. Warne in his *Ancient Dorset*, supply us with instances than which no better position could be selected on the principle of get your adversary down a precipice, and he must cease to be troublesome. The principal gateways of a large number of our inland camps are situated near to the brink of a declivity, the object of their constructors, no doubt, being to obtain security on one flank, to narrow the fighting space in front, and to drive the attacking force, if possible, down the steep. This inner defence encloses an area of small extent, yet capable of lodging a considerable body of men under the sheltering sides of a rock which, rising centrally, was to the defenders their protection from winds, and their rallying point for the last desperate effort against a successful foe.

The defences hitherto described are British in character. Another remains to be noticed which some may regard as more questionable. At the brink of the western inlet, where the ground falls abruptly to the strand, a low rampart commences, and taking a course somewhat parallel to the inner one, at a distance from it of 30 or 40 feet, runs up to a platform of rock, where its further progress is arrested. The surface of this rock serves as a passage to a diminutive causeway across the space lying between the two ramparts, as shown in the drawing. The causeway is 14 feet wide, and about double that space in length. A few stones peering at its sides, with others strewed across, render it probable that barriers of some kind here existed.

The point of interest in the plan of this small earth-work is the position of its outer gateway relatively to its inner one, which, instead of being opposite to it, or having a diagonal bearing, is placed some 30 yards to the left, the consequence being that, should an assailant have forced the outer passage, he would have found himself on the causeway, impeded, it might be, by obstacles of stone or wood, and confronted by the strongest portion of the main vallum which, if not carried by assault, would have necessitated his pressing onwards to the second entrance under the missiles of the defenders. This part of the design, insignificant as it now appears, is distinctly traceable in winter and spring, but might escape the notice of the archaeologist should his visit happen when summer has spread her beautiful but disfiguring mantle of ferns over the trenches.

An arrangement of entrances somewhat similar may be seen at Moel y Gaer in Denbighshire, a fortress on the Moel Famma range of hills, which with others has



been very carefully described under the heading, "Castra Clwydiana", in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, vol. i, p. 174. In order to facilitate a comparison between trenches so remotely distant and so disproportionate in importance and size, I have thought it advisable to sketch the Moel y Gaer roadway on a

larger scale than as rendered in the published drawing, showing the crossing with the interrupted fossæ running up to it. Like the causeway at Twyn y Parc it leads up to the strongest part of the main rampart, measuring at this spot 36 feet up its incline, beneath which the attacking force, if foiled in its escalade, must have traversed a confined space 28 yards long ere it reached the innermost gateway, an obstacle, with its return flankers, scarcely less formidable than the vallum itself.

It has been stated that Moel y Gaer is not a British camp at all, or at least it must be one of a period when the science of castrametation was much more advanced than when its kindred earthworks on Moel Fenlli and Moel Arthur were constructed. To meet this supposition I would suggest that a fragment of Samian ware found in the trench of its outer rampart, 4 feet beneath the surface of its *débris*, and a Roman coin picked up within its space, are fair evidence of its antiquity, leading us back to a period when our earthworks are supposed to have been either British or Roman, with one of which Moel y Gaer remains to be classed. The Roman alternative must, I think, be rejected because, independently of form, its exposed situation, its distance from a supply of water, and its poverty in fictile and other remains, convincingly show that it could not have been a station, and with its present ramparts (three in number) could not well have been an expeditionary camp usually consisting of a single bank and fosse. To these objections must be added the circumstance that its advanced or outer work is a bank, and not a trench,—a decisive difference, I venture to think, between a Roman and a native defence on ground where the Roman system was practicable. The legionary, when digging his fosse, built up the excavated sods on the side next to the space enclosed, the trench being without and the rampart within. The reverse of this was the course pursued by the defenders of these hills. The contents of the trench they cast in an outer direction, to form

its vallum, which, resting on the slope of a hill, presented outwardly a steep incline difficult of ascent, we may suppose, when newly made, because consisting of loose substances yielding under pressure. The innermost trench of all, if it may be so designated, which supplied materials for the principal vallum, was usually a broad surface-excavation of the interior, or a digging out and scarping of the hill-side,—a preparation, in fact, of the inhabitable portion of the camp, in the hollows of which, under the lee of its rampart, the defenders found shelter, and where, in many instances, huts may have stood, indications of which are observable in most of them. As a consequence of this mode of construction we find that at Moel y Gaer, Moel Fenlli, and Pen y Cloddiau, the exterior defence is a bank and not a fosse. Moel Arthur was similarly trenched, with the addition of a small outer ditch on its northern side.

At first sight it might appear that there are two styles of *fossæ* on these hills, the *directæ* and *fastigatae*, representing, it might be supposed, the fortifications of different races. A close inspection will, I think, make it apparent that they have a strong family resemblance—that their seeming differences are the result of accident, and that in the main they are the work of the same people. Take, for instance, the principal trench at Moel y Gaer, in respect to which an exceptional view has been taken. Near to the causeway or main entrance, where it passes through surface rock, it is Roman in type, with perpendicular sides and a flat interior, but is scarcely so in dimensions, being no more than 10 feet wide. If this same fosse is followed in its course around the south-eastern front of the hill where the incline is more precipitous, where there is no rock to penetrate, and it becomes subject to a fall of soil and stones from commanding ramparts, it is there found to be *fastigata* in figure, with its sides sloping to an angle, and its width of 10 feet reduced to 3 feet. A similar state of things is met with at Moel Fenlli. Its principal

trench has a flattish interior 6 or 8 feet wide in its present condition, which narrows to 3 feet as it gets more under the influence of its ramparts. At Moel Arthur, the most fastigate example of the group, the main ditch has a flat bottom 10 feet wide at its western end where its banks are low, with no soil or débris to fall in, but in its easterly course, passing between steep and high valla, it is reduced to a width of 3 feet. The fosse, moreover, on the south-western side of Pen y Cloddiau has a horizontal breadth of 6 feet and 7 feet, straitened in parts to 3 feet and 4 feet, facts which imply that these variations in figure and size are due to circumstances and situation, and, moreover, that it is not safe to accept as a rule that in form the British trench is always and invariably *fastigata*. The fine camp of Caer Caradoc, near to Knighton, visited by our Association in the autumn of 1873, and on that occasion judged to be British, has its *fossæ directæ* sunk in slaty rock, the vertical sides of which are 9 feet deep in their present state, their bottom width being 8 or 9 ft. This decision of our members is borne out by the position of the camp on high and commanding ground, with its strongest natural front looking towards England, whilst its side nearest to Wales is destitute of natural advantages, and its security in this direction dependent wholly on artificial works.

Gillings Ring, not far from Plowden Station, at the southern extremity of the Long Mynd, has a single ditch with a flat interior, varying in width from 12 to 15 feet. Its scarp or inner face is 17 feet deep, and in its descent passes vertically through 8 feet of schistous rock. Its removed rubble and soil have been used to form an outer bank in advance of which there is no fosse. I suppose it to have been an outpost of the Bury Ditches, designed to watch this opening of the Mynd to Bishop's Castle and the Vale of Montgomery. Others may perhaps regard it as the work of an invader, or at least as one strengthened and modified by Saxons or Normans. Our border camps were doubtless held by

various races during the long centuries of warfare which preceded the final submission of Wales. Originally British, they must have been occupied in many instances by the Romans during their advance, but especially by the Saxons whilst completing their great frontier line of Offa's Dyke, within which many of them are situated, and one object of which may have been to exclude the Welsh from these threatening strongholds, whence, as from the eyrie of their own mountains, they were able to descend with impunity on Saxon herds and flocks in the lowlands beneath ; and later by the Normans whilst building their castles and securing their conquests. What additions were made to them during these seasons of invasion, and to what extent their ditches were deepened and their banks raised, it is difficult to point out. Their resemblance in the magnitude of their defences to those of the hill camps of Dorsetshire, now recognised as British, favours the supposition that no great alterations were effected beyond a freshening and deepening of trenches, with an additional rampart or two on fronts or sides exposed to a surprise from Wales.

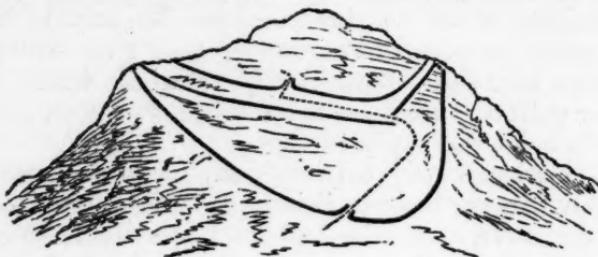
Some indication of these supplementary works may possibly be found in the broad rampart observable in a few of them, which, differing from its companions, has a wide surface at top, affording standing space for a number of defenders. It is usually the second or third from the interior, and its origin may have been as follows. Suppose a native camp with two or more ramparts formed by trenching from within, and consequently without an exterior fosse, such as the great earthwork at Burva ; the first operation of the invader or renovator may have been to sink an outer trench and to pile up its contents wholly or in part against the existing rampart, thus rendering it more defensible by having a ditch in front with greater space on its broad summit for fighting purposes. This idea, suggested by the fact that at Norton, Bury Ditches, Caer Caradoc, and at Wapley a vallum of the kind occurs, is put forth merely as a surmise for the consideration of others.

If expected to offer a more decided opinion as to the national origin of Twyn y Parc, I have only to express my inability to point out in it a single feature which may not be truly British. Its position, for instance, so unfavourable for continued habitation, and so disastrous to its defenders, if taken by assault, is quite in keeping with others which may occur to the reader. At Llanlleiana, in this county, there is a camp of moderate size strongly posted on the summit of a detached cliff cut off in its rear by a fearful precipice and deep sea, with confined and marshy ground in front, whence, seemingly, escape would have been difficult. The ancient British town of Penmaen Mawr is not dissimilar in situation, being accessible in front, but difficult of approach, if not impracticable in other directions. The Clwydian trenches, Moel Arthur especially, with, I may say, the generality of our Cambrian earthworks, partake more or less of the peculiarity of having their rears strong by nature and their fronts deeply trenched, which with their entrances often command the pass or plain whence the invader was expected.

The selection of precarious camping ground was not peculiar to the western Britons. Tacitus describes an action between Ostorius and the Iceni, who had chosen their position for a decisive battle. "The place was inclosed with a rampart thrown up with sod, having an entrance in one part only, and that so difficult of access that the Roman cavalry could not force their way. The rampart was carried by assault. The Britons, enclosed in their own fortifications and seeing no way of escape, fought to the last."

Castel Coz in Brittany, to which our attention has been recently directed, resembles Twyn y Parc in its exposed and peninsular position, fortified, we are told, not merely for temporary resistance but for permanent residence, as shown by the remains of its numerous huts. No traces of habitations are at present visible in our Anglesey specimen, but they may lie concealed beneath a sand-drift from the beach.

The irregularity of its defences, moreover, and its principal rampart, formed by surface scarping without a ditch on either side, well illustrate the native origin of Twyn y Parc, its questionable feature being the design of its entrances, which some may regard as an over-brilliant example of military skill ever to have occurred to a primitive Briton. Although there is nothing improbable in the supposition that its outer vallum and gateway are additions of an invader, I hesitate to think so, because, independently of the Moel y Gaer example, we find in the walled Oppidum of Penmaen Mawr a similarity of design, the passage from its outer to its inner fortifications extending a long distance under its main rampart, as represented in the annexed cut. The drawings also of Pembrokeshire Cliff-Castles, with which we



were favoured a short time ago, supply us with instances of outer ramparts overlapping interior gateways, clearly showing that this contrivance was not uncommon in native fortresses ; a fact which may be further established by a reference to the great British camps of Dorsetshire, Maiden Castle especially, which abounds in traverses and protecting banks arranged in front and within its entrances, the whole forming a labyrinth of covering works surprisingly contrived to baffle an assault.

HUGH PRICHARD.

ON SOME OF OUR INSCRIBED STONES.

PERHAPS a short account of the inscribed stones lately inspected by the writer will be of interest to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Those in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen were visited in the course of the annual excursions of the Association.

1. The first stone we inspected was at Traws Mawr. It reads, in somewhat debased capitals,

SEVERINI
FILI SEVERI.

The letters VER in the first line are slightly damaged. The inscription, in spite of the Roman names it contains, is undoubtedly Brit-Welsh, and not Roman.

2. Another stone, in the same place, has on one face a cross, and on the next face what seems to be CVNEGN-; but it is to be noticed that the first stroke of the second N is so faint that some would read the name CVNEGVS-; but the inclination of v is wanting in the letter in question, and Professor Hughes of Cambridge thought the grain of the stone proved there had been a cutting which made the letter N, and not v. Otherwise *Cunegni* is remarkable. One would have expected *Cunagni*. Compare, however, *Cunotami* and *Cunatami*, *Senemagli* and *Senomagli*; and above all, *Cunio-vende*. But I know no exact parallel.

3. The same day we saw another interesting stone in the porch of Merthyr Church, about three miles from Carmarthen. The legend seems to be

CATVRVG[-?]
FILI LOVERNAC-

There is considerable difficulty about the end of the first line. Commonly the first name is read CATVRVS, but I cannot make s of the last letter. On the whole

I am strongly inclined to think it is a *g*, and that I observed faint traces of a horizontal *i* ending the line. *Caturugi* would be a new name not very easily explained. *Catu* offers no difficulty ; but what would *rug* be ? Compare *RVGNIAVTO*, or something approaching to it, on the Devynock stone. *Lovernaci* is undoubtedly connected with the *Lovernii* on the Llanfaglan stone near Carnarvon, and is exactly represented by *Llywernog*, probably for *Cwm Llywernog* or *Nant Llywernog* near Ponterwyd in North Cardiganshire. I should like to examine the stone again, under more favourable circumstances.

4. The next day we saw the so-called Chair of St. Canna. It has possibly the letters *CAN* followed by what would seem to have been *v* and *A* or *N* and *A* conjoint ; but it is, to my thinking, altogether suspicious and unsatisfactory.

5. The next was the Parcau stone, which Professor Westwood now reads with me,

QVENVENDAN-
FILI BARCVN-

6. At Llanboidy we examined two stones. The one is in the wall of the church, and is inscribed with letters tending to Hiberno-Saxon. It seems to read—

MAVOH ...
FIL- LVHAR
h- COCC-

The top of the stone is broken : hence the first line is incomplete ; but whether there is any portion wanting of the second line I cannot say, as *ch* might have, at the date of this epitaph, been represented by *ch*, *hc*, or *h*. The pillar of Eliseg has, for instance, both *Brochmail* and *Brohmail*. The legend would thus be—*Mavoh ... fili Lunarchi Cocci*, for the *H* is probably here meant for *n*, and not *H*. So in the Tregoney stone. *Lunarchi* would now be probably *Llunarch*. Compare *Lunabui*, *Lunbiu*, etc. *Cocci* can hardly be anything

but our *coch*, "red", which is not unfrequently used as an epithet. *Lunarchi Coccii* (i.e., *Llunarch Goch*) would seem to indicate that *rc* became *rch* earlier than *cc* became *ch*. What the first name may have been it is hard to guess; but the letter immediately following *Mavoh* would seem, from the part of it still perceptible, to have been a curve turned away from the *h*, that is, a *c* or an *o*. The name would have to be analysed *Mavo-ho...*, with *mavo* of the same origin as the final element in *Vedo-mavi* on the Margam Mt. stone.

7. The other stone alluded to stands in the Llanboidy churchyard. On this I could barely trace the letters *tv*; but with the aid of the camera, Mr. Worthington Smith, whose drawings will greatly add to the value of the Journal, made it into *TVM*, which at once reminds one of the epitaphs, "*Porius hic in tumulo iacit*", etc. "*In oc tumulo iacit Vetta f.... Victor*", and the like. The letters are in point of form much older than those on No. 6. The stone is not broken, but worn smooth. I should like to examine these two stones again.

8. The next stone I examined was at Tavistock in Devonshire. I expected to find on it the name *Sagini*; but this was a mistake, the third letter being either *b* or *r*, probably the former. The legend then would be

SABIN- FIL-
MACCODEChET-

A hollow has been cut in the stone to receive the end of a beam: hence the difficulty about the *b*, for with it the lower part of the letter has been damaged. *Sabini* is probably a name of Roman origin. So much has here and there been written on such names as *Maccoodecheti* that it may here be passed by in silence.

9. On the Dobunni stone, in the same place, I had last year read *FILLI*. This time my attention was called by Mrs. Rhys to the fact that I was thus leaving some of the strokes out of the reckoning. On second inspection I certainly found that it seems to be *FILLI*. The legend would then be

DOBVNN-
FABRI FILLI
ENABARRI.

I should be glad to hear of its being carefully examined by somebody else, with special reference to the word in question.

10. The next place we visited was Stowford in Devonshire. It is about four miles from Coryton Station, somewhat less from Lifton, on the Tavistock and Launceston line. In the churchyard stands a stone with a name written on it in curious Hiberno-Saxon letters. At once one makes out *u* and *e* with the middle stroke detached. A little more scrutiny enables one to see that the first character and the fourth are strange sorts of *z*; the fifth is an *l*; the last is not familiar to me,—I can make nothing of it but an *r* turned the wrong way; the third letter is still more strange in its appearance, but I guess it is an *r*. It occurs also on the Phillock stone. The name would thus seem to be *gungler*, *i. e.*, *Gurgles*, identical with the Welsh name *Gwrlais* (*Iolo MSS.*, 257; *Myv. Arch.*, 461).

11. The next stone we examined is about two miles and a half from Camelford, on a farm called Worthyvale. It is connected by the natives, in some way, with Arthur, whose tombstone some of them seem to believe it to be. It reads

LATINI IC IACIT
FILIUS MA...ARI

The first name has been printed *Catini*; but for that there is not the slightest foundation. The first letter between the two *A*'s now looks like an *r*; but the stone has been damaged, and it may have been a *g*, as others read it. Besides this there seems to me to have been an upright stroke meeting the second *A*, and forming with it *IA* or *VA*, which would give us *Magiari*, or *Manguari*, but whether *Magari* or any one of the others is the correct reading I cannot decide. *Mafari* or *Mafari* could hardly be Celtic. Could it be Roman?

Another reading, which is as possible as any, *Maglari*, would make an intelligible Celtic name.

Here we have a curious instance of a nominative in *i* in *Latini*. Now nominatives in *i* are common in Roman inscriptions according to Corssen (*Aussprache*, etc., p. 289); but whether *i* in such cases stands for *is* (Corssen mentions *Anavis*, *Caecilis*, *Clodis*, *Ragonis*, etc.) or not, it appears that on Roman ground this *-i* or *-is* is only to be expected instead of *-ius*; but as *Latinius* is unknown, one can only infer that the Welsh adopted the Latin nominative in *-i* without any regard to the Latin restriction as to its use. Compare also *Vitaliani Emereto*, which is a nominative for *Vitalianis Emereto[s]*, contrary to my former conjectures. I have not heard of the form *Vitalianius*. This may also be the case with Celtic names; so that *Cunocenni*, for instance, in the nominative may not be an instance of a Kimric stem in *i*, but merely an imitation of the Latin declension in question. This is very disappointing from a Celtic point of view, and especially to those wild writers who wish to make out that our inscriptions all belong to the Irish.

Perhaps the most important fact connected with this stone is the remains of Oghams on its left edge. These end with five notches for *i*, which are perfect, and preceded by longer ones, probably for *r*; but of this last I am not quite certain. The other traces are too far gone to be guessed. Are there any other Oghams known in Cornwall?

In the Rectory garden at Lanteglos, also in the neighbourhood of Camelford, there stand two old crosses. The one has nothing which one could now read on it; but the other bears an Anglo-Saxon inscription which I attempted to read. My guesses were afterwards corrected by the Rev. William Iago of Bodmin, who gave me most valuable assistance in my search for Cornish inscriptions. According to him it reads thus :

+ ÆLSELȝ 7 ȝENEREȝ
POHTE ȝYSNE SYBTEL
FOR ÆLPYNEY'S SOUL 7 FOR HEYSEL.

The p here stands for the Rune *wen*, and ȝ for *and*, or, more strictly speaking, the Latin *et*. It is similarly used in Irish manuscripts.

13. The next stone I examined is at a farmhouse called Nanscow, about two miles from Wadebridge. The inscription, which occupies two conterminous faces of the stone, is

VLCAGNI FILI

SEVER-

The name *Severi* has already been noticed. *Ulcagni* seems to occur as *Ulccagni* in Ireland.

14. After some difficulty we reached a farm near Cardynham, called Welltown (I think the natives pronounce it *Wiltown*), about four miles from Bodmin Road Station. There, near one of the outhouses, stands a stone reading in letters strongly tending to a Hiberno-Saxon form,

VAILATHI
FILIVROChA...I

The letter between the a and the i might be expected to be r or n, but it now looks more like an e. The stone has been used as a gatepost, and the bottom of the first v has disappeared in consequence of a hole cut through the stone at that point. Another hole of the same kind occurs at the top of the last a. The second v is almost an u, but not quite I think. Lastly, how is the inscription to be divided? Is it to be regarded as *Vailathi filiu[s] Rocha -i*, or *Vailathi fili Vrocha -i*? And lastly, what is the origin of the curious name, *Vailathi*? The inscription is by no means one of the oldest.

15. I visited the stone at Hayle, but as it is very hard to read I was anxious to look at it again; the trains happened to be so arranged that we were enabled to devote a long time to it and we made some progress. Last year my conjectures gave the following reading:

HIC CEM... REQVIEVIT.

CVNAIDO HIC IN TVMVLO IACIT VIXIT ANNOS XXXIII.

The first *hic*, which I now give up as uncertain, made

me regard the inscription as containing two epitaphs. The *r* of the third line is partly gone, especially the top. Between *requievit* and *Cunaido* there is room for another line, and in this Mrs. Rhys was able to discover an *n*; in the next place I am pretty well satisfied that *Cunaido* is incorrect, and that it is *Cunaide*, a woman's name. This enabled me to trace the beginning of the word *mulier* in the second line, and to guess that *ce* is the end of *pace*, preceded probably by *In* and not *Hic*. The legend accordingly would be

[IN PA]
CE MVL[IER]
REQVIEVIT
...N...
CVNAIDE
HIC[I]N
TVMVL[O]
IACIT
VIXIT
ANNOS
XXXIII

As to a nominative feminine *Cunaide* it does not stand alone; compare *Adiune* at Ystrad Gynlais, *Tuncetace uxor Daari hic iacit* at St. Nicholas', *Oruvite mulier*, etc., at Llangaffo, and the like. In fact, as far as can be judged from our inscriptions, it seems that *e* is the usual ending for nominatives feminine of the singular. Still it is only an imitation of Latin nominatives feminine in *e*, on which see Corssen, pp. 685-6. Nominatives of the same description are not unknown among the Roman inscriptions of Britain, as will be seen on consulting Hubner's indices.

16. We next crossed the water to Phillack, which is within a mile of Hayle; in the churchyard stands a stone in somewhat peculiar Hiberno-Saxon letters; it reads, as far as I can understand it,

clotuali
Mophatti

What I have here transcribed *r* is the same as a letter on the Stowford stone. Nearly all the A's in Cornwall have the middle stroke formed into a V. Here the second A is not only so, but also has its top rounded. As to the first A, its top is broken off, the stone having been damaged, but enough of the letter is left to show beyond doubt that it was A, probably identical with the other in form. The name *Morhatti* is beyond me, but *Clotuali* is intelligible, as it would in modern Welsh be *Clodwal*; some of the Teutonic equivalents are *Chlodulf*, *Chlodolf*, *Hlodolf*, modern German *Ludolph*.

17. On our way back to Truro we called at Camborne, to see the Camborne altar which stands in the church-yard : it reads round the margin in Hiberno-Saxon letters, which form an interesting study of that character as found in Cornwall, as follows :

+leufututuy it hec altare ppo ANIMA rwa.

This is followed by a larger cross occupying the middle of the stone. Mr. Iago told me of another altar, a fragment of which is preserved in the neighbourhood ; it appears to be very much harder to decipher than the one at Camborne.

18. Setting out from Truro again we travelled until we got about half way to Bodmin, to see the Long Stone; it stands close to a Wesleyan chapel, near a public house called the Indian Queen. It is said to mark the boundary between two parishes, and to read *Ruani hic iacit*. But to judge from its present state, the inscription may have been anything you please ; but to give my own guess I should say it looks as though it read,

.....MAGL- HIC.....

19. After attempting an old stone outside the church-yard at St. Columb Major, we proceeded to Lanherne, near Mawgan-in-Pyder. There, in the Nunnery garden, we were shown a stone with interlaced ornamentation and two panels containing inscriptions in Hiberno-Saxon letters, mixed as usual in Cornwall with capitals ; the one reads

+ BE
IDETI
MA
h

What has here been rendered *et* forms one character standing probably for *et*. *Bs* seems to mean *Beatus*, and *Eid* would seem to be the saint's name. The other panel has

ju
hol

The person who showed us the stone told us that it was brought there from a distance, we did not learn the name of the place. The name Runhol is curious, and reminds me of a Welsh gloss *roenhol* in the Juvencus Codex (*patrii pecoris roenhol dis patris*).¹

20. From Lanherne we made for a farmhouse called Upper Rialton, near St. Columb Minor. Some of the walls there contain stones brought from the neighbouring house, which was formerly a priory, now a farm house. The stone we were in search of is in the wall of an outhouse, and reads in capitals,

BONEMIMOR-

...ILL- TRIBVN-

Owing to an inequality in the surface of the stone, there is a considerable space between *ILL* and the succeeding word. *ILL-*, I have no doubt stands for *FILL-*, but as the stone has been broken off close to the *I*, the *F* is all gone, excepting just the end of its top on the left above the *I*. The spelling *filli* for *filii* is as natural as *Turpilli* for *Turpilii* on the Glan Usk Park stone. If consistency is to be expected in the epitaph, *Tribuni* must be *tribunus*, used as a proper noun, and not *Trebonius*, which might be expected to have been written *Tribunni*. As to *Bonemimori*, Professor Schuchardt tells me that a considerable variety of forms based on *bona memoria* occur among the Christian inscriptions of Gaul. The letters are all beyond doubt and clearly cut, with the exception of the first *N*, which is faint, being on an ex-

¹ *Transactions of Philological Society*, 1860-61, p. 217.

posed part of the stone ; the LL is well defined, and so are the r's.

21. Starting from Truro in the direction of Falmouth we visited Mawgan-in-Meneage, a small village about four miles from Helstone; there, at the meeting of two roads, stands an inscribed stone which is not very easy to read. The letters are partly Hiberno-Saxon and seem to read as follows :

CLE_gVMI FILI
gENAIVS

The second letter is very indistinct and may be n, the first letter of the second line looks rather like a v, but on the whole I think it is a g; the iv have commonly been read n, but that is decidedly an error, for they are neither joined nor has the v the perpendicular direction of the last stroke of the other n. The s has a point in its lower curve.

22. Leaving Truro we booked for Par station, about a mile from which is St. Blazey Gate, near which stands a gate post, which has two inscribed panels. The first has usually been read + Alroron, but it may just as well be

+ cil
po
non

The top of the c is joined to the i which is long, the two together look like an open q. I am not acquainted with a of that form. The other panel would seem to be

+ gu...
VILIP
+ cur

or something of the kind, for I am by no means certain of the reading, as the stone is exceedingly difficult to read, and the circumstances under which we examined it were far from favourable.

23. From St. Blazey we returned to Par, and walked about four miles on the way to Fowey, but when we reached the eastern entrance to Menabilly, we walked a short distance along a cross road towards Newton,

and found the stone we were looking for on the roadside near some cottages. It has been quoted as reading

CIRVSIUS HIC IACIT
CVNOWORI FILIUS.

But that is incorrect; in the first place, the supposed c and i are only an inverted q, the curve being joined to the perpendicular stroke at both ends; in the next place the i stands for a t, the top of which is marked by a depression in the edge of the stone, which has been damaged; and lastly vs does not take in all the writing between the t and hic; after poring some time over it, we concluded that it is agni, with the n somewhat in the bosom of the q. The legend would thus be

CIRVSTAGNI HIC IACIT
CVNOWORI FILIVS.

Of course it is hardly necessary to state that w is not the modern *w* but *m*, which had the above form in some of the Roman inscriptions. I should be glad to learn from those skilled in epigraphy how late it occurs on the Continent. *Cunomori* can be traced through *Conmor* and *Cinmor* to the modern *Cynfor* in Welsh. The equivalent of *Drustagni* occurs in the *Myvyrian Archaiology* as *Drystan*, and the *Four Masters* give the Irish form as *Drostan*.

24. The next stone I visited is called the other half stone, and is in the neighbourhood of St. Clear's, between three and four miles from Liskeard. The upper half of the stone seems to have been broken off, but by its side stands another, which seems to be entire. Both of them have interlaced ornamentation, and there is a panel on the eastern face of each, but the one on the whole stone is wholly gone; one may gather that there was once writing on it; the panel on the half-stone reads in Hiberno-Saxon

doni
ept :: no
gault
ppno an
Ima ::

that is, *Doniert rogavit pro anima*. I was told when visiting the stone that *Doniert* is the name of a Cornish prince mentioned in *Annales Cambriæ* under the year 875, the name is there given as *Dumgarth*, in another MS. *Dunnarth*.

25. On my return through Merthyr Tydvil I went to see the Gelli Gaer stone which was lately figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* as reading in mixed characters,

nefjoihi

The stone has been damaged since the time this reading was to be seen on it; in any case, the drawing is perhaps not very exact of the inscription at any time, for the first letter, according to Lhwyd, was a character which he read *t*. At present the stone shows *ihi*; the letter before is gone, excepting the lower part, which may be that of *o*; the letter before the *o* still shows traces of its being *r*; this last is preceded by a character which looks a perfect *r*, and not a part of *r*. The horizontal bottom of the *E* still remains; of the first letter there is a part of a curve left which agrees better with Lhwyd's facsimile than with the drawing in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for last April. Lhwyd's letter is in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1848, p. 310.

26. During our short stay at Brecon we went to Llangors to see the stone described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, p. 232, where it is inaccurately read

+ *gurci*
BLEDRYS

The correct reading is

+ *gurci* + *bledrys*

There is a hollow in the stone just below the last *u*, which may have led to the mistake of reading that letter as *y*, which it is not; the second cross is very faint and small, like the name which follows it. Both *Gurci* and *Bledrys* are sufficiently familiar Welsh names, in spite of absurd attempts to make them out to be Irish. It is a pity to make the *Archæologia Cambrensis* the vehicle of such antiquated absurdities.

27. We went to try the Scethrog inscription again, two thirds of which are perfectly clear, namely, *FILIVR VICTORINI*, but what was the preceding name is the question I have never been able to answer to my own satisfaction. Now it is remarkable that the name is mostly in a hollow, which dates probably from the time when the stone was used as a roller; still this hollow has strokes which are a good deal too many and too deep to have been the original ones; so, disregarding several of them, and following what I took to be traces of the old ones, I guessed the letters to have been *NEMNI*. This name would be to *Nemnivus* as *Cunocenni* to *Cunacennivi* on the

28. Trallong stone which we carefully examined again. I read the Roman legend as before,

CVNOCENNI FILIVS
CVNOCENI HIC IACIT

But we found that my previous reading of the Ogham was incorrect, and that it can only be *Cunacennivi Ilveto*, where *Cunacennivi* may be regarded as the equivalent of *Cunacenni filius Cunaceni*, and *Ilveto* as an epithet not rendered in the Latin version, the same person being commemorated in both.

29. Lastly, I learned from Mr. George Spurrell of Carmarthen, that some time ago he handed to one of our leading archæologists a detailed account of the inscribed stone at Capel Mair, in the parish of Llangeler; according to the notes he took of it the Latin version was

DECA BARBALOM
FILIVS BROGAGN-

while the Ogham was *Deccaibanvalbdis*. It would be well if the account to which Mr. Spurrell referred were published at once. Archæology, if it is ever to take the rank of a science, must welcome discussion.

J. RHYS.

Rhyl: Sept. 18, 1875.

THE NAME OF THE WELSH.

It may be of some interest to trace the history of the name by which the *Cymry* are known in the world, although it did not originate with them, viz., the name *Welsh* and its corresponding forms *Gallois* in French, *Walliser*, a Welshman, and *Wallisch*, Welsh, in German. This name is the German *Walah*, *Wal*, apparently "a foreigner". The German conquerors of Great Britain, the Angles and the Saxons, called the native Britons *Vealas*, meaning by this word "the foreigners"—a strange word for aborigines indeed!—but in their mind "foreign to their own race". The name was formerly extended to all the Britons south of the Tyne, but it became at length limited, as one may well think, to the only Britons who had maintained their language, nationality, and independence. By a strange contrast these very Britons, united for a common and supreme defence, had taken the name *Cymbry* (compounded of *cyn*, with, and *brog*, country), literally "those who have the same country", "the nationals" (cf. the name *Confederates* in the American war of secession), so that the same people are called "the nationals" in their own language, and "the foreigners" in the language of their neighbours.

This name *Welsh*, being only secondarily applied to the *Cymry*, must be found somewhere else on the border of the Germanic family; and such is actually the case. *Waelsch* is the general name by which Germans call the Latin nations, more especially of course those with which they have been in relation and contests, the inhabitants of Italy and France. In Old-High-German *Romanus* was translated by *Waelsch*, and the Old-High-German writers who wished to express "in the whole world", wrote *in allen Waelschen und in Tiutschen richen*, "in all Welsh and Teutonic kingdoms"; for to these, in the middle ages, was confined the civilised world.

The name has survived as a compound in the German name of one of the smallest nationalities of Europe, the

Romanches or *Romaunsch*, as they call themselves, who make part of the Grisons, one of the Swiss cantons (the *Retia* or *Rhetia* of old): we mean the name *Churwaelsch*, literally, "the Welsh of Chur or Coire," the chief town of the Romanche country. An instance of the name as old as 885 has been preserved : "*Retia quod alio nomine Churewala appellatur.*"¹ *Churwaelsch* has to this day remained the current German name of this small nation of about 40,000 souls, which is daily being absorbed by its German and Italian neighbours.

Nowadays the word *Waelsch* conveys in German an expression of disdain, if not of contempt, and it is a part of proverbial sayings in which the Teutonic people show their real feelings towards their Latin-speaking neighbours ; for instance, *Waelscher Lug und Trug*, "Welsh imposture and deceit". *Der Waelsche Geist*, "the Welsh spirit", means the spirit of ignorance, levity, and vanity, which is said to characterise the French. The name *Waelsch* is applied to Italians as well as to Frenchmen. When a Welshman reads such expressions, which were common enough in German newspapers during and after the late war, he must remember that it does not apply to *his* country, but to Latin countries.

It is strange to say that this name was introduced during the last century into the French language and literature. It was introduced by Voltaire, who had lived a long time at the court of the King of Prussia, the great Frederick, and who called *Welches* illiterate and rude people. When the Parisians wept at his tragedies and laughed at his comedies, Voltaire called them Athenians ; but when they laughed at his tragedies and did not laugh at his comedies, he called them *Welches*. He is almost the only French writer who has used the expression, and the word is now almost entirely forgotten except by the literati.

Wales is not the only country on which this name has been fixed as a nation's name. Wallons and Valaques furnish us with other instances of the same fact. The Wallon country is that portion of the French nation-

¹ Quoted by Graff, *Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz*, i, 839.

ality which extends north-eastward, and is nearly entirely comprised in Belgium ; nay, it forms the French half of Belgium (the other half being Flemish) ; and the vernacular dialect of the French part of Belgium is Wallon. It must be observed that here this name of foreign origin has been adopted by the inhabitants, who call themselves by no other name than Wallons.¹

In Eastern Europe the name Walah has travelled long and far on the lips of nations or tribes which had heard it from the Germans, and, as Valaques (or Wallachians), it became for Europe the generic name of that nation of Daco-Roman descent on the Lower Danube who call themselves *Romani*, and who have officially revived their national name, when the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, having come to independence, were united into a "Principality of Roumania."

The Slavonians and the Madgyars have received the name from the Germans and apply it rightly to Latin people. Nestor, the celebrated Russian chronicler of the eleventh century, calls *Volosi* the nations of Latin descent (Franks, Italians, and Romans). Even Poles and Madgyars have two forms of the same word. The Poles call an Italian *Wloch* and a Rouman *Woloch* ; the Madgyars call the former *Olasz* and the latter *Olah*.²

There is more. In its long wanderings far east the word *Valaque* has lost its ethnographical meaning, and has, in some places, taken the meaning of "shepherd", most certainly because most, if not all, Roumans being shepherds in the last centuries (and to a great extent also now) the name of the people has passed for that of their occupation.³ Βλάχος now means "shepherd"

¹ This word *Wallon*, like many country or provincial names, has become a man's name. It is the name of the originator of the present constitution of the *present* French Republic, now the Minister of Public Instruction. Compare the names *Breton*, *Picard*, *Lombard*, and in Great Britain the name of Sir Walter *Scott*.

² I take this fact from a very learned essay of Mr. E. Picot on the Roumans of Macedonia in the *Revue d'Anthropologie*, iv, 387, 1875.

³ It is by that well known process that in so many languages *Jew* has become synonymous with "usurer", and that *Suisse* has acquired

in Greek, and the confusion is all the easier that most of the wandering shepherds in the north of Greece are Roumains from Macedonia, whom the Greeks injuriously call *Kutzovlaques*, “Lame Valaques, Wallachians, or Welsh”.

By a similar process the name *Valaque* is even applied to a portion of the Slavonian family, namely, to the Slovaques in the north of Hungary, probably because they are also a nation of shepherds.

Though we can trace the wanderings of the word *Walah*, it is not so easy to arrive at its origin and etymology. The best scholars do not agree on that point. Jacob Grimm thought that it was no other than the name *Galli*, taken from the neighbouring Gauls, which was afterwards applied to kindred or neighbouring nations. According to that theory, the name *Wallons*, which stuck to the north-eastern Gallo-Romans, would be nothing but the generic name of the Gauls preserved in a portion of Gaul. But it has been questioned by Germanists whether the G would have turned into W at such date. Other scholars have compared it with the Greek *εάρεαπος* and with the Sanskrit *mleccha*; but these are wild hypotheses, and we deem that nothing more can be done with the etymology of *Walah* than with the etymology of so many ethnical names of ancient times. These are obscure questions where philologists may prove their acuteness, but nothing more, for want of documents on the origin and history of the words ; and we may see in our own days how hard it is to trace the origin of national names and nick-names. Who will, for instance, explain, with certainty we mean, the world-known name *Yankee* ? Only subjective-minded scholars will find such a work easier when they have to deal with ancient times,—apparently because one cannot safely find how to criticise their hypothetical explanations.

HENRY GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris.

its present meaning in French, “porter”, many *Suisses* (Swiss people) being employed as porters in the seventeenth century in France.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHAEOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

CANNA'S CHAIR.

SIR.—Two distinguished members of the Association, during the late Meeting at Carmarthen, expressed their opinion that this relic is not a genuine one, and certainly not of that antiquity that has been assigned to it by others, including, if I am not mistaken, that accomplished and competent authority, Professor Westwood. A writer in the *Saturday Review*, not less distinguished than either of the two gentlemen referred to, says in his "Cambrians at Caermarthen", "the inscription on this stone struck us as proving too much to be really genuine." The reasons assigned for supposing it to be "the work of a recent botcher" are certain irregularities in part of the inscription, which is simply the Latinised form of the saint's name CANNA. The first three letters seem to be acknowledged as original. The last three are certainly not so well formed, and the final Δ has no cross line, but still they are of the same character as the three first, and it can hardly be doubted that the two portions are of the same time, if not by the same hand. Whatever difference exists is partly accounted for by the awkward position in which the artist had to stand or sit, and partly by the form of the stone. If the first portion of the word is genuine, the latter must be considered the same, for it may be assumed as probable, that if any later attempt were made to complete the name, care would have been taken to have copied more accurately the first three letters.

The very botching, especially when the nature and position of the stone are taken into consideration, might therefore be considered as an argument for the genuineness of the whole; but if this assumption is not granted, I would ask these unbelieving gentlemen if they can suggest the probable age of the inscription which contains no letter approaching a minuscule character, for the initial c can hardly be called such.

The existence of the saint herself is not doubted, nor the time when she lived, namely, in the sixth century, and allowing for a certain interval of time between her death and admission into the roll of British saints, we are brought down to the period generally assigned to our inscribed stones having Roman or Romanised characters incised.

If the inscription had been as late as the reviewer seems to think it is, the inscriber would probably have added the prefix of saint, for that her memory was held in respect may be inferred from the superstitious assignation of certain healing powers to the stone. The omission, therefore, of SANCTA may in the opinion of some show

that the inscription is of an early period; for to suppose that the first three letters were first cut, and the three last ones added by a "botcher" at a much later period, is to suppose a great deal too much, or at least a great improbability. The simple question, therefore, is to what date the inscription is to be assigned, and if that date be such as is usually assigned, at least in Wales, to inscriptions of the same character, it must be a very early one.

Canna is said to have built the original church of Llanganna or Llangan, and seems to have selected this spot as being near the famous college of Ty Gwyn ar Daf, the predecessor of Alba Landa, and which Paulinus, the favourite disciple of her cousin Germanus, established. From a similar motive she founded another church, called Llanganna, near Llantwit, where her brother-in-law and cousin, Saint Iltutus, conducted a no less celebrated school. Of the latter church nothing but the name remains; but of the former one we appear to have an important relic in this chair, which, whether used by the saint or not, was associated in very early times with her name. There are in Wales several incised Christian stones which may be assigned to a period anterior to the coming of Augustine, and this chair may be safely added to the list of such interesting proofs of the independence and antiquity of the primitive British Church. It is to be hoped more care will be taken of this relic than has hitherto been the case; and if left near the present deserted church, as it should be, a low wall round it would be a cheap and efficient protector.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

D. M.

INSCRIBED STONES.

SIR.—In reference to Professor Westwood's letter in the last *Archæologia Cambrensis* I have little to say, for since its publication I have had the pleasure of meeting him at the Carmarthen Meeting, and of inspecting in his company the Parcau Stone. He was candid enough at once to admit that he had been misled by the rubbing of it sent him. So he agrees with me that the reading is QVENVENDAN-, and not CMENVENDAN-.

"*Ab uno discit omnes.*" Were the Professor to have another look at the other stones, I have no doubt but that he would also admit that I am right in reading ETERNI, EVOLENG- EVOLEN~~GG~~^{GG}. As to the second of these, the form EVOLONG- in my letter is a blunder for which I cannot account. It should have been corrected in the last *Archæologia Cambrensis*; but the correction, together with notes and queries of mine, were crowded out at the last moment.

Of late I had given up collecting subscribers' names for Professor Westwood's work on our inscribed stones, as I could learn nothing as to its progress; but now I am delighted to find that it has not been abandoned, and it is my intention to spare nothing in my power to call the Professor's attention to points which require to be reconsidered in order to make his work as accurate as possible.

I remain, etc.,

J. RHYS.

THE VAUGHANS OF CORS Y GEDOL.

SIR.—The following extract from a letter among the muniments at Ynys y Maengwyn will serve to illustrate the history of the Vaughans of Cors y Gedol, published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for January, 1875. The letter is from Henry Bowdler to Mrs. Owen, née Corbet, of Ynys y Maengwyn and Rhiw Saeson, and is not dated, but was written probably about the year 1756 :

About three weeks agoe an affair happened here, w'ch as I am now gotten to the bottom of, I think it my duty to acquaint you of it.

A strange gent. dying here¹ lately, & being by his desire to be buried in St. Alkmond's Church, the clerks and sextons pitched on a place to make a grave for him under a handsome marble stone w'ch w'th much to do I have found out to have the inscription on as on the other side, by w'ch it appears to have belonged to a near relation of yours & the Corsygedol family. These fellows have broke the stone either through carelessness or with a design to hide the affair. In making of the grave the (*sic*) came to a strong leaden coffin, which they opened, and found a corpse in, not near decayed, w'ch they took out piece meal, & then cut the coffin to pieces in order to lift up out of the grave, w'ch they accordingly did, & brought it all up & hid it in the church with a design to sell ; but on their offering it to sale, the affair was found out, and I have got the wardens to stop it till I hear from you about it.

"Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, eldest Daughter of William Vaughan of Corsygedol, Esq., and Relict of Athelstain Owen of Rusaison, Esq., who died on the 17th August, 1719, in the 64th year of her age."

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

W. W. E. W.

"VESTIGES OF THE GAEL."

SIR.—It may interest "DEMETIAN", who wrote under the above title in your April number, to know that there is a place in the south of Herefordshire called *Pengwyddel*. It lies five or six miles north of Monmouth, in the parish of Llangarren, and in the district of Archenfield, where, as a mere glance at the Ordnance Map will show, a large proportion of the names are Welsh. The fact that no portion of Offa's Dyke can be traced between the spot where it abuts upon the Wye at Bridge Sollers, about seven miles above Hereford, and the neighbourhood of Chepstow, seems to indicate that the river itself was here the boundary of Wales ; and this is in full accordance with the prevailing local nomenclature. For what reason the Dyke should reappear towards the mouth of the Wye, where it might be thought to be least needed, and why it should there be transferred to the Saxon side of the stream, it does not seem easy to explain. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to throw light upon this point. I may mention that not far from *Pengwyddel* is a farmhouse bearing a name (*Penblaidd*) still more distinctly suggestive of very remote antiquity.

I remain, yours faithfully,
Hardwick Vicarage, Hay.

T. W. WEBB.

¹ Shrewsbury.

WELSH NAMES OF GOD.

Sir,—For most of the Divine names in the following list, with their explanations, I am indebted to some loose papers of the late Iolo Morganwg, preserved at Llanover, Monmouthshire. The explanations are not always satisfactory; but I give them just as I found them. The alphabetical arrangement of the names is mine.

Adonan.

Adonan yw Duw o nef.—*Dafydd Nanmor.*

Addon, the seed of everything; Beneficence; the eternal offspring of eternal, infinite existence.

Aesar, Aesor, Preserver, Protector, Shielder.

Aesar yn Wanar ini.

Duw ein Tad, Deon wyt ti.—*Dafydd Nanmor.*

Ammon, unoriginated, having no stock from which He could have sprung. “Nid bon ond *Ammon*”: nothing can be the stock from which everything springs, but that (the Being) which never had any stock from which it could have sprung.

Annaig, un o enwau Duw (o'r gair *annu neu ang*); i. e., the Container, or what contains all things.

Pennaig nef, Annaig, enwawg neirthiad.—*Prydydd Bychan.*

Antraw, chief Leader.

Arglywydd, Sovereign, Supreme.

Aries—yw enw yr Iesu.—*Dafydd Nanmor.*

Beli, Belon. (*Englyn Enwau Duw.*)

Celi, invisible, incomprehensible.

Celi, un Mab Duw culwyf,

Celi, cylw fi, claf wylf.—*Sion Cent.*

Dafwy, Defwy, God.

Dofydd, Celi, a Dafwy,

Duw Ner, ac nid Muner mwy.—*Rhys Brydydd.*

Canu mawl dwyfawl Defwy.—*W. Cynwal.*

Dar, Daron, Daronwy (dy-ar), Chief, Superior.

Dofydd, Regenerator, tamer, civiliser, moderator.

Duw (dy-yw), He is, God.

Dwyf (dy-wyf, I am), the same as *Duw*.

Eli (Elif), and *Elon*, infinite flow or efflux; as correct an idea perhaps of the Deity as any infinite intellect may be able to form.

Eli yw Duw oleu daith,

Elon ei gelwir silwaith.—*Dafydd Nanmor.*

Ener (Ner), an infinite Lord of all.

Gwawr (Gwawr Nef), Dayspring, dawn of or from Heaven.

Gwerthefin, Sovereign Lord.

Hu, Huon, the Supreme, the inhabitant of the Huan.

Huengydd, un o enwau Duw.

Llea fi, Dofydd Huengydd hyn.—*Elidir Sais.*

Llu gwynion, gwynfydig angar yn Huengydd nawdd.—*Cynnddelw.*

- Ion* (iawn), the just, the righteous.
Ior (gor), Lord, Supreme.
Modur, Mover, first Mover, Agitator.
Muner (my-ner), Almighty.
Naf, Omniscent.
Ner (nerth), the Powerful; power, Almighty energy.
Nudd (nudus), manifest; Benefactor.
Por (porthi), sustainer; subsistence.
Perydd, Peryf, cause, first cause, Causier, Creator.
Rhēn, Pervader, universal Pervader.
Rhi, Great Parent.
Rhiawdr, Governor, Controller.
Rhwyf, Director, Controller.
Taran, the Supreme, Sovereign, etc.
 Pwyll, Pendaran Dyfed.
 Dyfnwal, Pendaran Gwent.
 Degyrrn, Pendaran Llwydarth.
 Bran Fendigaid, Pendaran Gwent.
 Godwin, Pendaran Ynys Elfyw.

Jupiter Taranis signifies Jupiter the Supreme, Jupiter Maximus Optimus. The thunder was formerly, and is still by the vulgar in Wales, believed to be the voice of God. Hence it is called *Taran*, pl. *taranau*.

So far the list given by Iolo; but these are not all the appellations given to the Deity in our ancient writings. A complete catalogue of them would be interesting, but I cannot at present supply it. In "Englynion ar Enwau Duw" (Stanzas on the Names of God), by Sion Cent, published in the *Iolo MSS.*, p. 285, in addition to several of the preceding names, we meet with the following: *Cynnon, Daf, Dafon, Deon, Iaf, Ionawr, Pannon, Rhion*, with the mysterious *Oiw* or *O.I.W.* One would take *Iaf* and *Iau* to be the same word; but both are found in the forementioned poetical list of Sion Cent, and both are possibly modifications of the Hebrew *Iah* or *Yah*, as *Eli* would seem to be the same as *Eli* or *Eloi* (*Mark*, xv, 34; *Matth.*, xxvii, 46). The latter form actually occurs in the Black Book of Carmarthen (*Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, 36), and in the Book of Taliesin (*ib.* ii, 205). *Adonan* and *Addon* remind one of the Hebrew *Adon* and *Adonai*. *Heon*, which is also met with, is, according to Iolo Marganwg, the same as *Huon*, which occurs in the preceding list. *Panton*, of which *Pannon* is merely a modification, occurs, as most readers will recollect, in the first line of the Awdl Fraith, generally attributed to Ionas Mynywyd:

Ev a wnaeth Panton
 Ar lawr glyn Ebron
 A'i ddwylaw gwynion
 Gwiwlun Adda.

Culwydd is another name sometimes met with in the writings of the bards, as,

Culwydd a'n goreu ni ac a'n gweryd.—Elidir Sais.

Taran should, apparently, be *Daran*, synonymous with *Daron* and *Daronwy*; for if *Taran* were the radical form, the compound word would be, not *Pendaran*, but *Pentaran*; the prefix *pen*, in the sense of chief, principal, or head, having no effect on the following consonant, as will be seen in *penteulu*, *pentyrnedd*, *pentywyrog*, *pentewyn*, *pentwr*, and similar words.

In the Welsh Bible (*Dan.* vii, 9, 13, 22) *Hen Ddihenydd* (E. V. Ancient of Days) occurs as one of the Divine names; and Iolo Morganwg, in some of his notes, gives *Gwehynwg* as being of the same import. The latter he explains thus: " *Gwehynwg*, sef y tardd i fywydoldeb yn anwnn; the original lifespring, or springing into life, at the lowest point of animated existence, or out of the chaotic mass of matter in its utmost state of decomposition." Archdeacon Prys, in his metrical version of the Psalms, has, besides the names commonly employed in the Welsh scriptures (*Duw*, *Arglwydd*, *Ior*), the terms *Ion*, *Naf*, *Ner*, noticed in the preceding list, and less frequently *Cun* and *Gwanar*, the latter of which occurs above s.v. *Aesar*.

Some curious speculations on the names of God, with notes mostly puerile, will be found in *Barddas*, vol. i, p. 218.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

EDEYRN.

THE MAEN HIR IN GLYNLLIVON PARK.

SIR.—The Hon. Frederick Wynn, who has lately joined our Association, asked me to go over to Glynllivon in order to examine some markings upon the Maen Hir within the Park walls, traditionally said to mark the grave of "Gwydion ab Dou". Accordingly I went there on Tuesday, Sept. 7th. The markings were soon disposed of, being attributable simply to the weathering of soft places in the stone. Mr. Wynn then proposed digging at the foot of the stone with a view to ascertain if any interment had taken place there, and asked me where the excavation had better be made. The stone, which is 9 feet high above ground, has its sides facing east and west. The east side is nearly flat, and so I fixed upon that side. A trench about 2 feet deep was opened, and at a distance of 3 feet from the stone and 2 feet 6 inches below the surface of the ground the workmen came upon a layer of calcined bone mixed with charred wood. On closer examination we found pieces of the urn that had once enclosed the remains. It had been apparently broken by the weight of the soil ages ago. We carefully sifted the earth around, as well as the contents of the urn, but found no article either for use or ornament. Portions of the rim and the bottom of the urn being preserved, we were enabled to judge that it must have stood about 8 inches high, with a diameter at the mouth of 7 inches, and across the bottom $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has not been turned on the lathe, and is without ornamentation.

This is the only instance in these parts, within my experience, of the finding of an interment marked outwardly by a Maen hir for a headstone.

Mr. Wynn subsequently dug on the west side of the stone, but found nothing. He suggests that the grave may not be the resting place of Gwydion ab Don, but that Guaynuyn Gurgoffri, a Cattraeth hero, was buried there, and indeed the situation answers exactly to the description given of his grave in the Englynion y Beddau : "Bed Guaynuyn Gurgoffri rhung lluvan a llyfni." However, it may be that neither one nor other of these worthies occupied the grave marked by the Maen Llwyd, for the urn, although of rude construction, is quite devoid of ornamentation, and has somewhat of a Roman shape. Moreover, I do not know that we have any warrant for supposing that cremation was in use among the Britons during the sixth century A.D., when both Gwydion and Guaynuyn flourished. I remain, yours very truly,

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

THE FRIARY OF LLANVAES.

SIR.—In Mr. Bloxam's very interesting paper on Llanvaes Friary there is an expression or two on which (as if unexplained, they may mislead) he will, perhaps, kindly allow me to offer an observation. The phrase taken from Wadding, "remission of one fourth part of sins" (p. 137), has been used in reference, not to any sins whatever, but to those only repented of, and remitted in the sacrament of penance; and is a condensed expression for the remission, by an act called an indulgence, of so much of the *temporal* punishment of the sin as may still remain to be undergone after its eternal penalty has been forgiven by God for the sake of the passion and death of His Son.

In the charter of Henry V (pp. 138-9), the words "divinum obsequium" would appear to signify rather divine worship than divine obsequies. There may, perhaps, be one or two other apparent inaccuracies, but they scarcely affect the general meaning. I may, however, perhaps be excused for inquiring of Mr. Bloxam whether it is certain that the English word "cowl", from the Latin *cucullus* (a hood), came in time to be used for the entire religious habit?

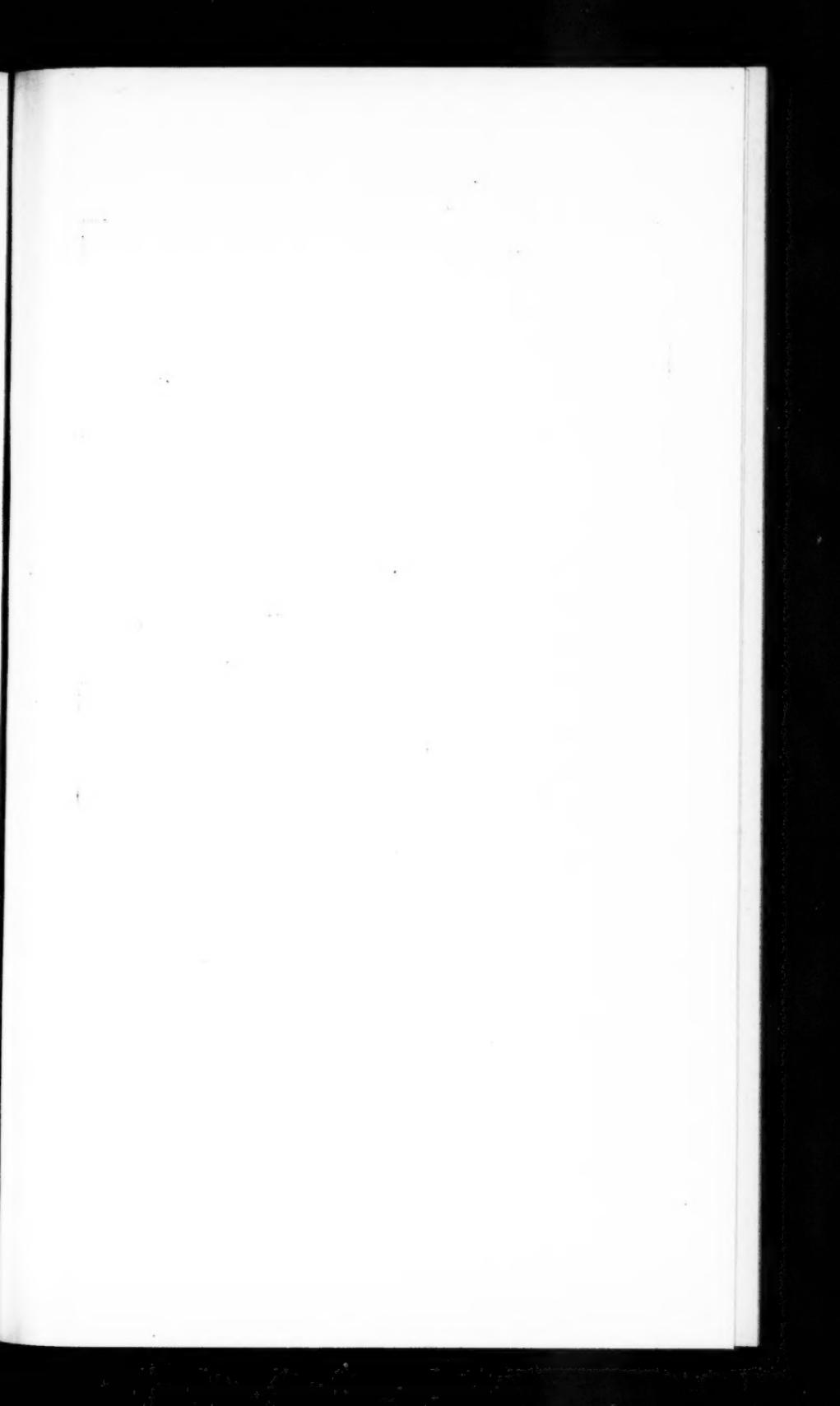
Yours faithfully,

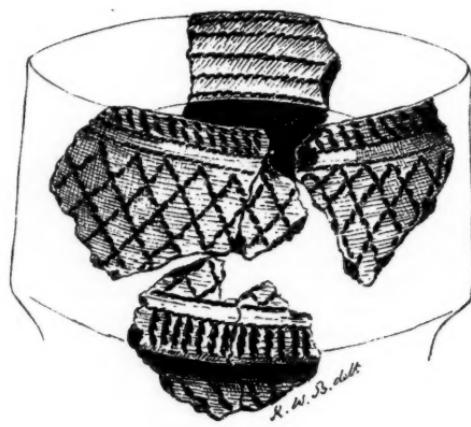
H. W. LLOYD.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 51.—INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANELLTEYRN.—Iolo Morganwg records that there existed in his time a stone inserted in a corner of the Tower of Llanellteyrn or Llaniltern Church, Glamorganshire, bearing the following inscription : VENduc ARTI. The popular tradition in the neighbourhood was, that it was an inscription to the memory of Gwenhwyvar, wife of King Arthur. EDEYRN.

Note 52.—CROMWELL'S PEDIGREE.—There has of late been a good deal of writing in some of the local papers on the subject of the





DALLASTYPE.

BRYNLLWYD.



supposed Welsh extraction of the Protector. The following is his pedigree as found in a MS. of the last century : "Richard and Henry Cromwell, sons of Oliver Cromwell, son of Richard Cromwell, son of Sir Richard Cromwell, son to Walter Cromwell, son to Morgan Williams, son to William, son to Morgan, one of the Privy Council to Henry VII, son to John, son to Morgan, son to Howell, son to Madog, son to Allen Lord Kibion, son to Cadwgan of Nannau and Lord of Nannau, son to Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys."

TYDECHO.

Note 53.—PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN THE EDWY VALLEY.—Another excavation through the carn described in p. 291, has been attended with a more satisfactory result than the previous one, and so a further note is requisite. The first cut was made through the centre of the carn from east to west. A cross cut from south to north has since been made by the careful and intelligent roadman who superintended the first ; there was a depression on the southern slope of it, as if some one had begun to open the mound and abandoned the attempt. On this side very small fragments of bones, slightly calcined, one apparently of the top of a humerus, were found by the workmen distributed here and there. After the centre was passed, five fragments of an urn, in seven pieces, were found scattered on the north side, some being as much as two yards apart. There was again only the slightest trace of charcoal. On an examination of the fragments they appear to belong to a cinerary urn, about 6 inches in diameter at the mouth, and to form about two-thirds of an overhanging rim. The height of the urn may have been 11 or 12 inches, but none of the lower part of it was found. It appears to have been hand-made, although not so rudely fashioned as the urn described in page 251, of a yellowish brown clay, partially burnt, with occasional traces of carbonaceous matter in the paste, elaborately ornamented, without and within, by the application of twisted thongs, as will be seen in the accompanying drawing. The roadman came to the conclusion that the carn had been disturbed before, remarking that if the urn had been broken by the pickaxe and never taken out, they would have had a deal more pieces. There can be but little doubt that his view is correct, but the appearance of the grass grown mound without and the careful arrangement of the stones within suggest the notion that it may have been opened at a remote period for the purpose of a fresh burial rather than for curiosity ; for in the latter case, considering the time and labour which must have been expended in such a work, the stones being large enough to require removal with the hands as the excavation proceeded, it would not have been reconstructed. Perhaps, when the remains of the carn are cleared away for road material, the object of its previous disturbance may be disclosed.¹

R. W. B.

¹ The Association is indebted to the liberality of Mr. Banks for a present of the engravings which illustrate his papers "On Prehistoric Remains in the Edwy Valley, Radnorshire".—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

Note 54.—THE WELSH DIALECTS.—According to Iolo Morganwg the following are the characteristics of the present Welsh: “Of all the Welsh vernacular dialects, that of Cardiganshire comes nearest to the modern literary dialect of which the Bible is esteemed the standard. The dialect of Glamorgan is the nearest of all others to that of the ancient MSS., whether in prose or verse. The dialect of North Wales is certainly the most remote from either the modern or ancient literary dialects of any, notwithstanding the opinion that prevails to the contrary, which is owing to the Northwaliens so generally arrogating to themselves all philological excellence.”

EDEYRN.

Miscellaneous Notices.

HISTORY OF LLANGURIG.—A goodly octavo volume of some 370 pages of *The History of the Parish of Llangurig*, Montgomeryshire, the conjoint production of Mr. Edward Hamer and Mr. H. W. Lloyd, has lately reached us. As most of the materials have already appeared either in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* or in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, it is unnecessary to call special attention to the contents of this well printed book. The illustrations which accompanied the different papers of which the work consists are here reproduced, and it is no small convenience to find them thus brought together. Llangurig may now be congratulated as being the subject of one of the most complete and interesting parochial histories of which the Principality can boast.

GAELIC LITERATURE.—A new monthly periodical, to be devoted to Celtic literature, is announced as shortly to appear at Inverness. It is to be entitled *The Celtic Magazine*, and some writers of eminence are said to have promised contributions. We are not quite certain but that in the present instance, as in most of the speeches delivered some time ago in favour of establishing a *Celtic* professorship at Edinburgh, our northern friends employ “Celtic” and mean “Gaelic”, thereby exemplifying a figure well known to rhetoricians, by which the whole is put for a part. We wish the contemplated journal all success; but we do not see that there could be any harm in calling things by their right names.

EARLY IRISH MSS.—It is reported from Rome that an interesting discovery of Irish MSS. of the time of St. Columba has been made at Milan, including a part of the glossary of the Irish language. These once formed part of the library of the monastery at Bobbio, and with others were placed by St. Charles Borromeo in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. The Chevalier Nigra is said to be preparing a work on these MSS. for publication. Ascoli has also a work in the press upon the same subject.

THE Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman has in the press a History of the Princes of South Wales,—a work which promises to be a very valuable contribution to the history of that part of the Principality. Some years ago, as our readers are aware, Mr. Bridgeman published a similar work on the Princes of North Wales.

PWLLHELI EISTEDDVOD.—At the late Pwllheli Eisteddvod (August 24-27) Lord Mostyn, one of the Presidents, exhibited the celebrated golden torques preserved at Mostyn Hall, and described and figured in Pennant's *Tours* (vol. ii, p. 286), and the silver harp won at the Caerwys Eisteddvod of 1568, with the original commission for the holding of that notable gathering of the bardic fraternity. There was a temporary museum open during the four days of the Eisteddvod; but with the exception of these valuable relics and a mutilated copy of Salesbury's Welsh Testament (1567), there were hardly any articles of antiquarian or literary interest.

DR. EBEL.—In the July number we noticed the death of the greatest Celtic scholar of America, Professor Evander Evans. We have now, we regret to say, to record the death of the leading Celtist of Germany, Dr. Hermann Ebel, Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Berlin, who died suddenly on the 19th of August last at Misdrag, a small watering-place near Stettin, on the Baltic. Professor Ebel was best known in this country as the editor, or rather remodeller, of Zeuss' *Grammatica Celtica* (1853), which appeared at Berlin in 1871; and by his *Celtic Studies*, translated by Professor W. K. Sullivan of Dublin, and published in 1863. But it is stated that he was an authority on Slavonic and Zend philology; and Armenian was one of the languages on which he contributed papers to Kuhn's *Beiträge*. His edition of the *Grammatica Celtica* is a lasting proof of his deep acquaintance with the Celtic dialects in their earlier forms; and it is probable that as a Celtic scholar his name will be best remembered.

M. D'ARBOIS DE JUBAINVILLE has reprinted, from the *Revue Archéologique*, his valuable paper on "Les Celtes, Les Gates, Les Gaulois."

WORKS OF GORONWY OWEN.—Since we adverted to this work in our last number we have received the first half-volume, and are much pleased with it. The annotations are very full, and the paper and type are all that could be wished. Prefixed is a full-page facsimile of the bard's handwriting. We look forward with pleasure to the appearance of the remaining instalments.

REVUE CELTIQUE.—Since the appearance of our last issue, the eighth number, completing the second volume, of the *Revue Celtique* has been published. As usual, it contains papers of great value and interest, including one on the Irish Glossary of O'Davoren by the

late lamented Professor Ebel. In looking over the "Liste des Soucripteurs au présent Volume", we are sorry to find that the number of Cambrian subscribers, which never was very creditable to the Principality, has considerably fallen off. Is it possible that the fervid patriots who promote our Eisteddvodau, and who generally manage to dispose of a sum approaching £2,000 annually for the "encouragement of Welsh literature" and kindred subjects, can be ignorant of the existence of such a journal as the *Revue Celtique*?

ST. EWEN.—Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Bristol, has lately published in the shape of a pamphlet the paper on "Saint Ewen", which he read at the Congress of the British Archaeological Association, held at Bristol in 1874. The writer contends that Ewen or Hewan, to whom churches are dedicated in Bristol, Gloucester, and Hereford, was a Cambro-British saint, and endeavours to identify him, not as is usual with St. Ouen, Archbishop of Rouen, who died in 683, but first with a St. Owen, afterwards with St. Hywyn, the founder and patron of Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire; and further on he seems inclined to consider Hywyn to be "an archaic Welsh synonym of the name John"; but in comparing these names he has omitted the Welsh form of John, which comes nearest to Ewen, namely, *Iwan*, which is in common use in South Wales when either the Baptist or the Evangelist is alluded to in relation to their festivals or to the churches dedicated to them, as *Gwyl Iwan*, *Bettws Iwan*, *Capel Iwan*, *Ffair Iwan*, etc. The paper, though it does not appear to us to establish the point or points intended, is not devoid of interest. We may just notice that Mr. Kerslake confounds the late Professor Rice Rees, of Lampeter, author of the *Welsh Saints*, with his namesake and relative, the late Rev. W. J. Rees, of Casgob, editor of the *Liber Landavensis*; and makes Bardsey Island three leagues, instead of so many miles distant from the Carnarvonshire shore.

ERRATA.—Page 87, line 9, for "12th" read "21st". Page 130, note, for "Dinllellieu" is evidently a misprint or misscript for Dinllen (=Din lle)", read "Dinllen is evidently a misprint or misscript for Dinlleu (=Dinlle)". Page 289, line 11, for "with pedigrees" read "without pedigrees".

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

C A R M A R T H E N

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1875,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

THE preliminary arrangements had been most efficiently carried out by the Local Committee and its Officers.

CHAIRMAN.

W. E. B. GWYN, ESQ., Plas Cwrt Hir.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Cawdor,
Lord Lieutenant of Carmarthenshire

H. S. Morgan, Esq., Tegfynydd, Narberth, High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire

The Right Hon. and Rev. The Lord Dynevor, Dynevor Castle

The Viscount Emlyn, M.P., Golden Grove

John Jones, Esq., M.P., Blaen Nos, Llandover

C. W. Nevill, Esq., M.P., Westfa, Llanelli

Chas. Bath, Esq., F.S.A., Ffynnonau

R. Browne, Esq., Carmarthen

E. M. Davies, Esq., Uplands

V. Davis, Esq., Carmarthen

T. J. Evans, Esq., Aberglasney

J. Bagual Evans, Esq., Nant yr Egwlws, Whitland

T. W. A. Evans, Esq., Kidwelly

Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A., Swansea

R. Gardner, Esq., Carmarthen

F. Green, Esq., Oaklands

Rev. J. Griffiths, D.D., Llandilo

W. M. Griffiths, Esq., Solicitor, Carmarthen

A. Stepney Gulston, Esq., Dirleton
Sir J. J. Hamilton, Bart., Plas, Llanstephan

Rev. W. E. James, M.A., Abergwili

R. Jennings, Esq., Gelli Deg

J. Johnes, Esq., M.A., Dolau Cothi

Rev. L. M. Jones, B.D., the Vicarage, Carmarthen

Rev. Owen Jones, M.A., St. Ishmael's

Rev. O. Jones, B.A., Carmarthen

J. L. G. P. Lewis, Esq., Henllan

Ven. Archdn. Lewis, Lampeter Velfrey

Sir T. D. Lloyd, Bart., Bronwydd

Sir John Mansel, Bart., Maes Deilo

C. Morgan, Esq., Allt y Gog

The Worshipful the Mayor of Carmarthen

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A. Cowell Stepney, Esq.	Ven. Archdn. Williams, Carmarthen
W. Spurrell, Esq.	Rev. D. Williams, B.D., Llanelly

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Secretaries.

Capt. G. G. Philipps, R.N.
Rev. Rupert H. Morris, M.A., F.G.S.

General Secretaries.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Melksham
George E. Robinson, Esq., Cardiff.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

THE EARL OF CAWDOR having been voted to the chair, expressed the regret of the Meeting at the unavoidable absence of the outgoing President, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, whom as Prince of North Wales they would have been glad to welcome in the South. As his *locum tenens*, however, he had great pleasure in resigning the chair to the new President, the Lord Bishop of St. David's, whom he looked upon in that position as emphatically "the right man in the right place", as to him, in its early history, the Association was principally indebted not merely for its existence, but also for its continued success and character.

The President then assumed the chair, and delivered the following inaugural address:

"My Lord Cawdor, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association,—It appears to be the rule in this and kindred societies for the President to inaugurate the Annual Meeting by the delivery of an address either on the general subject to the investigation of which the Association devotes itself, or on some particular branch of it; and I observe that most of my predecessors, acting on this principle, have given a sketch of the particular antiquities of the county or district in which the Society happened to be holding its Meeting, by way of guiding the thoughts and inquiries of the members, and of giving them some idea of what they were likely to see or to hear about in the course of the following week. For myself, as a new comer into this particular district, although by no means a stranger or a novice as regards the general operations of the Society, I feel that I should prove but a sorry guide to the antiquities of Carmarthenshire,—a territory of which, as it happens, I have, until within the last few months,

known very much less than I do of most other parts of the Principality. I would, therefore, rather leave this task to those gentlemen who are about either to read papers on our local antiquities or to act as guides in our excursions; and therefore I trust that the members will bear with me if I give the remarks which I have to offer a somewhat more general scope, and if I endeavour to carry their thoughts beyond the limits of the region which we are now about to explore. It has appeared to me that I might not altogether without profit call you to consider the question what is the proper work of a Cambrian Archaeological Association, what it can do, and especially what it has still to do; and if, as is very much more than probable, I omit to notice many particulars which I ought to have included in the enumeration, I will trust to the kindness of members to supply these points in the course of our discussions. In all scientific and historical inquiry much is already done if we know what we want to find out. "*Prudens questio, dimidium scientiae*"; and I think I shall not altogether have failed in my duty as President of this Association if I have succeeded in proposing questions to which its members may endeavour to find answers.

"But I trust I shall be pardoned if, before speaking of more general matters, I make a brief digression to somewhat of a more personal nature. I feel that I cannot properly enter on the duties of the office to which your courtesy has called me without expressing my grateful appreciation of the honour which the Society conferred upon me when it took the earliest opportunity, after my return to the Principality, of electing me its President; and at the same time I desire to give expression to the deep interest which I have long felt, and shall always feel, in the work and the welfare of this Association. I may almost claim to speak of myself as one of the fathers of the Society. I had not, indeed, the good fortune to be present at the first two meetings, which were held in the years 1847 and 1848; but from 1849 to 1854 I attended every meeting of the body, and had the honour of taking an active part in its work in the capacity of Secretary. Since that date I fear I have been an unworthy and unprofitable member of the Association, a mere sleeping partner, a drone in your busy hive. Let me thank you for recalling me to an active work in connexion with your body. It is especially pleasant to me to see around me to-day, among the friends and supporters of the institution, many of those who were among its most active members a quarter of a century ago. It is also gratifying to observe the progress which this Association has made from very small beginnings. It was not unsparingly snubbed and pooh-poohed when it first came into existence; and those who did not despise it were generally afraid of it, their only doubt having reference to the special ground of fear, as it was not regarded as quite certain whether we were papists, or heathen. Nevertheless, the Association has lived, grown, and flourished. Its organ, the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, has nearly completed its thirtieth volume, and has shown no symptom of failing for want of matter.

The meetings, which in the days of the Society's youth attracted little or no attention, have actually won for themselves a space in the columns of *The Times*, larger (of course) than that which is allotted to the proceedings of the Convocation of York, and not very much less than is allowed to the daily reports of the training of the Oxford and Cambridge crews. Consequently I think we may now congratulate ourselves as being regarded by the world as a body of established respectability.

"I will now approach, with your permission, the special subject which I have chosen for our consideration to-night, viz., the work which a Cambrian archaeological association has to perform. You will observe that our position is in some respects intermediate between an archaeological society of a more general character and a county or diocesan society. A great deal of the work which we have to do is local in its character; and all the more so inasmuch as we have no central home, but have to devote ourselves to the investigation of a new district every year. On the other hand, the Association has a good deal of what may be fairly termed national character, in so far as the region over which its operations extend is mainly, though not exclusively, the home and heritage of the ancient nation from which most of us claim to have sprung. A district marked by peculiarities of race, language, customs, and history, although it has, happily for itself, become an integral portion of this great kingdom, and although in these days it is not easy to say where Wales ends and England begins, still has to be treated in many ways as a separate whole; and this consideration gives to the Society a character of completeness and independence which is not to be looked for in bodies whose sphere of operation is simply local. And I confess that, independently of my own deep interest in the Principality of Wales and in all that belongs to it (an interest even deepened by my present official connexion with it), I have always thought the proceedings of this Society peculiarly interesting, and its meetings peculiarly pleasant, from the mere fact of its undertaking to deal with a territory of considerable extent, not too large to be thoroughly got up and known, and yet forming a distinct and separate whole; and this interest is considerably heightened by the fact that the nation inhabiting this district is one of a group of tribes with the other members of which it is connected with various degrees of affinity, while its history touches theirs at several points. And this brings me to the first subject which I have now to bring under your notice, namely the work which the Cambrian Archaeological Association has to do in the department of ethnology.

"In Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany on the one hand, and in Ireland, the Highlands and Hebrides, and the Isle of Man on the other, we find the lost relics of a widely diffused group of nations, in a greater or less degree of purity, but still in a purer condition than is the case anywhere else. At the beginning of history we find the race already spread throughout the west of Europe. It had already

its divisions and subdivisions. It had also on its borders other races, some apparently representing the earlier occupants of the same parts of Europe, others being a later wave of immigrants from more eastern countries. Here several problems occur for solution at once, and we in this country are able to approach them from a ground of vantage. How far were the inhabitants of these countries (say of Gaul and Britain) homogeneous, at the period when the light of history first breaks in upon them. That light reveals certain ethnological differences between the inhabitants of certain districts. Have such differences been perpetuated, and are we able still to recognise them in the existing distinction between Gwyddel and Cymry? In what did such differences originate? Were they developed before the great Celtic race reached its final homes in the west, or afterwards? Are they in some measure owing to the partial absorption of a pre-existing race, Euscarian or Finnish? What indications exist of the pre-existence of such an earlier occupation, or is it possible to trace it in the features, habits, or language of any among the present inhabitants of these countries, or in their local nomenclature? What light do monuments throw upon this question? Do the antiquities of other countries illustrate our own in regard to this point, to any appreciable extent?

"In this department alone, as it appears to me, the Cambrian Archaeological Association has plenty of work ready to its hand. And the very great advance which has taken place within the last few years in this department of archaeological science has opened more questions than it has closed. When our Society came into existence more people than not believed (I am sure I did for one) a cromlech to be a Druidical altar, and a circle of stones to bear some special relation to the worship of our heathen progenitors. It is now, of course, generally understood that our megalithic monuments belong to the rites of sepulture rather than to those of religion, and that they are in all probability relics of an earlier race, as well as an earlier state of things, than those which existed in this country when the Druids were the priests and philosophers of the nation. Within the same time discoveries have been made in this country, but to a greater extent elsewhere, which carry back the human occupation of Western Europe to an unexpectedly early date in the history of the earth. Geology and archaeology have met and shaken hands over the drift. Man was here side by side with animals whose existence can only be inferred from their relics in caves or in alluvial deposits. The discovery of the lacustrine dwellings, chiefly in the lakes of Switzerland, has revealed a very curious state of things to which, I believe, no parallel has yet been found in this country. But it is by no means improbable that a careful examination of lakes and turbaries, or even of fiords, loughs, and estuaries may tell us something more about the primitive inhabitants of these parts of Europe. At present the chief traces of them are to be found in the stone remains with which our western shores abound, the primæval dwellings and primæval tombs, the *cytiau* and *cromlechau*, which

are abundantly scattered over our heaths and mountains. Of course these remains are commonly found on the continent of Europe, and even, as it appears, in other parts of the world. We in this country possess large opportunities of observing them. Whether, as has been thought, the comparative absence of wood in regions bordering on the Atlantic was peculiarly favourable to the formation of settlements by a people ignorant of the use of metals, or whether our rocks and boulders offered an abundant supply of materials, or whether our poor soil and backward agriculture has caused these remains to be spared in Wales when they perished elsewhere, it is clear that in the Principality as well as in Cornwall, and above all in those portions of the Principality which most resemble Cornwall in their situation, remains of the stone period are unusually abundant. Again, the last quarter of a century has witnessed a rapid growth in the science of comparative philology. The laws which were first systematically exhibited by German scholars, such as Bopp and Grimm, have been lately applied to the Celtic languages in relation both to their internal history and structure, and to their connection with other idioms. I have little doubt that the investigation is a fruitful one, and that we have still a large work before us in this particular field. The pages of our Magazine bear witness to the careful cultivation of this branch of palæological science by some of our own members.

"I wish also to find out how much has been done in the course of the last ten or twenty years in the practically new study of comparative mythology. I am not aware that the labours of comparative mythologists have been brought to bear to any appreciable extent on the fertile fields of Welsh, Armorican, and Irish tradition. The truth is that in studying the traditions of any country there is not only a great deal to be done, but also a great deal to be undone. We have to dig away a great deal of rubbish before we get to the foundations. Those ingenious artists in a certain midland town who are said to fabricate Roman medals and Egyptian scarabæi by the gross have long had their counterpart in the class of men to be found in every country, and not altogether wanting in our own, who cook up genuine traditions into a mess of fabrication, conjecture, and confusion. There is a grand opening for a Welsh scholar in this direction. A thorough sifting of the earlier Welsh poems and romances, and of such curious uncertified fragments as those which bear the name of Triads and others of the same stamp, which shall first strip off the modern additions of a self-conscious age, shall fix as near as may be the date and occasion of the poem or document, shall precipitate in a solid form the small amount of ascertainable fact, and shall also discover a vein of primitive tradition capable of being illustrated by the traditions of other countries, and especially by those of the cognate races, will be a work worthy of the energies and abilities of any critical inquirer. Whether such an inquirer is to be found among ourselves I do not undertake to say, but at all events our Society may do something in the way of encouraging such an inquiry.

Again, the history of Britain under and after the Roman occupation wants much attention. The data for the history of the Roman period are not abundant, but so far as they exist they are on the whole clear and unequivocal. Far different is the character of the documents, facts, and memorials to which we must look for evidence of the state of things immediately following the withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain. It is a period of obscurity as regards the history of every country, above all as regards the history of our own. The twilight of the old Roman world, the dawn of the middle age, is beset with difficulties historical and ethnological. As regards our own country we are still almost at the beginning of the inquiry. The investigation is full of interest, and embraces a vast number of subsidiary problems. What relics of Roman life and civilisation continued to exist in the towns, in the country, in South-Eastern Britain generally, or near old centres such as York, London, or Colchester? Can we find trustworthy traces of a Roman Christianity in Britain? Whence came such Christianity as existed among Britons, Picts, and Irish? How far was the Latin language the language of the people? How far has it been taken up into Welsh? Why was Gaul Romanised and Britain not, if it was not, or so far as it was not? What is the true history of the Britons of Armorica, and is there any foundation for the supposition that they were mainly emigrants from the insular Britain? To what extent were the Britons of Lloegr exterminated, enslaved, or absorbed by the English nation? The early bardic remains, the legends of the Welsh saints, and the heroic *cycles* of King Arthur and his companions, all belong to this period; their investigation and criticism form part of the inquiry, and any results of such an investigation will throw great light on the history of the period. Two other points deserve especial notice in connection with the same period of history. First, we have the existence of a widely extended British kingdom, lasting down to the middle of the tenth century, in a district now as thoroughly Teutonised as any other part of the island. I speak of the kingdom of the Cumbrians and Strathclyde Welsh. Some of the oldest Welsh poetry appears to have come from that district, and it is pretty clear that one or more emigrations from it to that which we now call Wales took place during the obscure period of which we are now speaking.¹ This Society might with much advantage devote especial attention to the history and antiquities of Cumberland, Strathclyde, and Galloway. The local names throughout that region are largely suggestive of a British origin, and yet of such an origin the present inhabitants seem to show no traces whatever. But historical documents are full of the vestiges of the Celtic inhabitants.

"The other point to which I wish to call your attention is the existence of monumental inscriptions belonging to this dark period,

¹ The district extended far south of that which we now call Cumberland. Even Leeds is described as a frontier town of the Cumbrians and Northmen.

both elsewhere and abundantly in Wales. A good deal has been done already in this department, especially by a distinguished palæographer whom I am glad to see present, but much remains to be done. These inscriptions in general are very scanty, rarely giving anything beyond the name of the person interred and that of his father; but the names have an unmistakably Celtic complexion. And in some few instances in this country there is found side by side with the Latin inscription in debased Roman characters, another inscription, sometimes a Celtic rendering of it, in a rude cryptic alphabet, the key to which was discovered in Ireland. On the whole the phenomena suggest the idea the graves thus inscribed are largely those of Irish chiefs. Welsh tradition and local nomenclature point to the existence of Irish raids, and even of Irish settlements, in Wales, of which we here find confirmatory evidence. In this we have a large subject opened for observation and inquiry. The real nature of the Gaelic settlements in Wales, whose existence is undeniable, presents a hitherto unsolved problem.

"I may be thought to be anticipating if I here notice a kindred question. What is the true origin of the Teutonic colonies in South Wales, of which the Englishry of Pembrokeshire presents the most notable example? The history of the establishment of Flemings in that district scarcely affords a sufficient explanation. The existence of Flemings in Gower has not even the support of tradition. No doubt these districts were thoroughly conquered and feudalised, and English as well as Flemish colonists occupied them under the guidance of Norman lords. But I cannot help suspecting that those districts were partially Teutonised long before the period assigned for the Flemish immigration. Very likely there were Scandinavian settlements on the coast, and on the shores of Milford Haven. "Fisgard" and "Hasgard", as well as "Skokholm" and "Skomar" have a Danish air about them: "Freystrop" must surely have been founded by a heathen settlement of Teutons, whether Scandinavians or not. This throws back the colonisation of Rhos far beyond the Flemings. A careful examination of local names may do a good deal towards solving the question.

"The history of the dark period of which I have just been speaking is, in fact, the first chapter in the history of Wales. But the history of Wales has yet to be written. We want a continuous history of the Principality from the time of the Teutonic conquest of England down to, or a little beyond, the death of the last Llywelyn, with a second volume, and probably a not less interesting one, to bring us down to the reign of Henry VIII. I do not wish to disparage the work of labourers in this field when I say that very little has been done yet towards the accomplishment of this task. It is more than one man's work. One architectonic mind may write the book, but many must prepare the materials. Besides the criticism of the chronicles, we must give our bards another sifting, and we must examine charters and other documents of every kind. This Society is, I hope, gradually accumulating facts for the future historian of the

Principality. And our history must not be a mere record of events. We want to know something of the political and social condition of the country. We want an insight into its institutions and its manners at successive periods. A social history of Wales may, indeed, with much advantage be brought down to a later period than the reign of Henry VIII. Family relics, and above all family letters, would afford considerable materials for a description of the country as it existed even down to the last century. It would be very interesting to compare its social state with that of England at the same period. In particular we should be very glad to learn, and I should think it would be by no means impossible to make out, the social history of the Welsh language. It would be interesting to trace its gradual dying out in certain districts and its dying down in others. When did our gentle-folk give up talking Welsh in their families, and when did they (to so great an extent as is now unhappily the case) give up speaking it altogether? If the story of Queen Catherine and her husband's relations is trustworthy, it was possible for a Welsh gentleman of good lineage to appear at the English court in the early half of the fifteenth century, and to be described as a "goodly dumb creature." But it must not be forgotten that at the same time, or very little earlier, an English gentleman used Norman French as his ordinary language. Probably it was the fiery trial of the Wars of the Roses which purged the country of it for all but formal and official purposes. There can be little doubt that English had become the ordinary language of the Welsh gentry by the middle of the sixteenth century, but I cannot help suspecting that their knowledge of Welsh was for some time afterwards more considerable than is the case in our own time. I think it would be found upon examination that a larger proportion of the Welsh clergy were connected with the leading families of the Principality during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries than has been the case since. This may not in every case prove, but it does to a very considerable extent imply, a more extensive knowledge of the vernacular on the part of the higher classes than very commonly exists in our own time. I may be wrong in this conjecture, but many phenomena upon which I will not dwell at present appear to me to point in that direction. But this at all events would form a very interesting, and I think a profitable, field for inquiry.

"Our Association has an important work to perform, and it has already done good service, in the way of both illustrating and preserving material antiquities. Some of these, indeed, may now claim the protection of the law. But it is necessary that the law should be put in force, and we may regard our local secretaries and other active members partly in the light of antiquarian detectives charged with the duty of arresting the wanton destruction of national monuments. One class of such monuments only needs to be let alone. If camps and other earthworks are not levelled or ploughed away, if cromlechan and meini-hirion are not blown up, or turned into gate-posts, and if inscribed stones are simply protected and undisturbed,

nothing more is wanted or can be expected. It is otherwise with mediæval antiquities, a more interesting, more numerous, and more perishable class. Take first the case of actual ruins. In Wales, and especially in South Wales, we have a great store of military antiquities. This region is a paradise of castles, perhaps no district in Europe can compare with this in the multitude and interest of its military remains. A great deal has been done by one of our members, unhappily not present this week, in the way of explaining and illustrating antiquities of this class. The question of preserving memorials of this kind is a very difficult one. Restoration of them, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is simply out of the question; but it is perfectly legitimate to prop and patch so as to arrest decay. I think it will be found that our Society has done good work and that it has still a work to do, in calling attention to the need of occasional repair, and above all to the ruthless destruction which is taking place in so many of our ancient castles. In domestic remains of the middle ages, not being castles, the Principality is (on the whole) comparatively poor. The grand palace of the bishops of St. David's, the abandonment of which I fear I cannot altogether deplore, is no doubt an example of this class to which few rivals can be found; and here and there, especially near the English frontier, there are interesting domestic buildings of the middle age, or of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But, on the whole, Wales is poor in antiquities of this sort. In many parts of the Principality the rural gentry were very indifferently lodged, even down to a very recent period, and the buildings in the town, must have been generally poor and mean.

"I now turn to the churches of the Principality, which are, of course, of a lower rank than the corresponding class of antiquities in England, and are in many parts of the country utterly without interest. Still there exist large numbers of rural churches in various parts of Wales, which, though small and rude, have in their kind an interest which is peculiarly their own. The churches of south-western Pembrokeshire afford the most remarkable example of the truth of this statement. But it is also true of other parts of the Principality. The prevailing passion for restoration has reached even to this remote corner of the kingdom. For this, as a Welsh Bishop, I cannot lose this opportunity of expressing my thankfulness. Some of us remember the miserable condition in which many (I fear I must say nearly all) the country churches of the Principality were a quarter of a century ago. In this respect the change has been very remarkable and beneficial. In this diocese alone about £350,000 was raised by voluntary subscription, during the episcopate of my predecessor, for the erection and restoration of churches. Probably the total amount expended was not much short of half a million. But while I rejoice in this improvement as a Bishop, I cannot conceal my regret as an archæologist that the zeal for church restoration has not been at all times according to knowledge. I believe it requires a greater architect to restore a church

than to build one ; and I am sure it requires a greater architect to restore a church like Llanbadarn Fawr, or one like Manorbier, than to deal with Boston or St. Mary Redcliff. An architect, for example, who shall deal with one of our rude, solemn, quaint, Welsh country churches, wants not merely artistic skill, but something of poetical feeling. They need to be treated with the most reverent care. Better do nothing than do too much. I speak, of course, now only of that which is better in point of art and feeling, since even this must occasionally give way to necessity. I think our Society has done a great deal, but I am quite sure that it has still very much to do in the way of stopping unadvised and hasty restoration. It is necessary to be on our guard in this matter, not only against the devices of country builders and fourth-rate architects,—for even architects of established reputation are far too fond of doing too much ; and unluckily the great mass of our country gentlemen and country clergy, who chiefly manage these things, and whose zeal and liberality certainly deserve all praise, do not know what is worth preserving. They see a tumble-down old church with a broken-backed roof, with sash-windows, with rotten pews, unsparingly whitewashed within and without, but none the cleaner for it ; and from want of education in this department of antiquities, or perhaps from an inherent want of imagination, they cannot conceive that of which it is the wreck, and to which it may with judicious care be brought back ; and so they call in an architect, and the architect leaves little of the old church but its four walls, sticks in tracery and capitals the like of which were never seen in England, decorates its bare walls with all the colours of the rainbow, and fills it with all manner of pretty little tiny kickshaws till the young ladies are convinced that he has made a sweetly pretty thing of it, as no doubt he has. '*O'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*' Much caution, much discretion, much experience, much judgment, are wanted for this task on the part of the architect, and some virtues akin to humility and faith on the part of other people. In expressing its appreciation of good restoration, and in diffusing such knowledge as will enable others to do so, this Society will perform a good work. If any one here desires to see what really good restoration is, he cannot do better than make a pilgrimage to St. David's. So far as the work has gone, it is as good as it can be. All that was defective and dangerous in the parts of the church now restored has become solid and sound. Nothing has been renewed simply because it looked old and weather-beaten, or except so far as there was a mechanical necessity for doing it. Old things which were of no good date, and which were out of character with the good mediæval work, have been replaced by other work ; but the new work does not force itself upon the eye. Merely decorative additions are in strict harmony with the feeling of the place. Where a difficult question arose between restoring the presbytery to its original condition, and retaining later work of good date, though not a particularly good specimen of that date, the architect, as it seems

to me, hit upon a most felicitous compromise. On the whole, I feel bound to express my personal obligations to Sir Gilbert Scott, not only for what he has done to the venerable church in which my official seat is placed, but for having set an excellent example to architects, which I trust they will not forget in dealing with the less important but scarcely less interesting churches of this diocese.

"I have run as rapidly as I could through some of the principal matters with which, as I think, our Association has to deal, and in dealing with which it may still do good service. In so limited a time I could not be expected to touch on every moot point, neither is it desirable. Let me express my hope that the Meeting which we are inaugurating to-night may be not only pleasant but profitable, and that it may be the means of accumulating solid materials for the history of our country, as well as of diffusing an intelligent interest in its antiquities.

"I cannot close this address without a few words about the illustrious man whose place I am most unworthily called to take, and who has so lately entered into his rest. He was certainly in many ways one of the most remarkable men of our age. To say that he was a man of immense learning is to say nothing. To most of us to speak of a person as learned conveys no more meaning than it does to speak to an Englishman who has never been out of his own island of a great mountain or a great river. Not only is great learning a thing only to be found here and there, but even the power of estimating or appreciating it is scarcely less rare. But perhaps there has been no one in our time in any country, and certainly no one in our own, whose learning has been so vast and so various as that of the late Bishop Thirlwall. But all these stores of learning would have been both impossible and useless without the great intellectual gifts and moral qualities which enabled him to acquire and to apply them. In clearness of mental vision, in soundness of judgment, in sober caution whether in receiving or rejecting evidence, he stood without a rival both as a historian and as a theologian. Those who addict themselves to such studies as form the especial object of this Association will find in him a perfect example of calm and judicious inquiry into the records of the past. It is gratifying to us to remember the interest which he took in the proceedings of the Society. He was one of its Patrons from the beginning, held the office of President in 1859, and attended and took part in the proceedings of three or four of its Meetings. He was in all points a great man, a grand and noble intellect and character. In many respects he stood alone, and, so far, the venerable and solitary sanctuary from which he derived his title was an apt symbol of his mind and character. But though he stood apart he was at all times ready to carry to contending factions a message of peace and conciliation. May those who take upon themselves the office of searching the records and investigating the relics of past times,—but above all may those whose minds are engaged on the highest problems which can occupy the thoughts of man, and upon a right

solution of which the future, whether of the human race or of individuals, largely depends,—learn to emulate his candour, his fearless love of truth, and his power to strip off fallacies and deceptive appearances, and to see things as they are."

The President next called upon Mr. Robinson, the General Secretary for South Wales, to read the Annual Report. Owing to an accident it had not arrived from Cardiff in time for the Meeting, so that a brief summary of its contents had to suffice for the occasion. It is, however, inserted here as adopted at the Committee meeting on Wednesday evening.

REPORT.

"Your Committee have the pleasure to announce, that at no period since the commencement of the Association has it been in a more satisfactory position than at present. Notwithstanding the resignation of some of its members and the removal of others, its numbers are not only fully maintained but so largely increased as to exceed those of any previous period.

"In the year 1855, when the Society met at Llandilo, the list of members, even with a large accession, contained only about 150 names, more than half of which have since been removed by death or resignation. At present the number exceeds 300, and your Committee venture to hope that this most satisfactory increase is an indication that the objects of this Association are becoming more widely appreciated and better understood.

"It will be within the memory of those who were present at the Ruthin meeting in 1854, that the latter number was fixed upon as the utmost limit the Association could be expected to attain. Acting upon this opinion, your Committee limited the issue of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1855 and 1856 to 300 copies, and, in consequence, that issue has been entirely exhausted, so that a complete set of the third series is not readily to be procured. Hence it was considered in 1869 desirable that in 1870 the fourth and present series should be commenced, so that all who subsequently joined the Association might be able to procure a complete set.

"The appended statement of accounts for the past year shows an improved regularity in the payment of subscriptions, although this regularity is still capable of improvement.

"Your Committee regret their inability to announce the commencement of the contemplated work on "The Inscribed Stones of Wales", under the care of Professor Westwood, the requisite number of 150 subscribers being still far from complete. The same apparent apathy is also shown by the manner in which the Rev. Robert Williams has been supported in his publication of *Y Greal*. The greater part of the literal English translation has also been issued to the few subscribers, and fully realises their expectations not only as to the care and fidelity with which the work has been produced, but also the general appearance and finish of the volumes.

"The eighth number of the *Revue Celtique* (concluding the second volume), conducted by M. H. Gaidoz, a member of this Association, has also been issued, and fully sustains its reputation, as the literary contributions, without exception, proceed from the most distinguished Celtic scholars of the age, and it is a matter of surprise that he has not been enabled to number more supporters of the "Revue" among the members of this Association. The present number contains, among other contributions, one by Mr. Whitley Stokes, who has made additions and corrections to his article on the "Ancient Irish Goddess of War", and an excellent article by M. Adolphe Pictet on the Names of Rivers, styled "Une Enigme d'Onomastique Fluviale."

"It will be necessary during this meeting to elect a trustee in the place of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, and amongst other names which may be suggested, that of G. T. Clark, Esq., of Dowlais House, has an additional claim upon your consideration, inasmuch as his time and valuable services have always been readily given for the advancement of the objects of this Association. The Committee trust this suggestion will have the unanimous approval of the members on Friday evening next.

"Another matter must also be considered on that occasion; the General Secretary of the Association for North Wales, the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, after twenty-one years of office, finds it necessary to be relieved of his duties, or at least of part of them. With a view to such a change, permission was given at the Wrexham meeting to Professor Babington, the permanent Chairman of the General Committee, to make such arrangements to meet this contingency as he thought necessary, subject to the approval of the members of the Association.

"After many vain attempts to find a gentleman able and willing to undertake these duties, it was thought they might be transferred wholly or in part to the acting editor. The Rev. D. Silvan Evans was accordingly solicited to accept this arrangement, and your Committee regret he was unable to do so. On his declining, a similar application was made to the Rev. D. R. Thomas, the historian of the Diocese of St. Asaph, who has kindly consented to act, on the condition that he may be at liberty to resign, if he finds his acceptance of the office interferes with his other duties. Mr. Thomas proposes, in fact, to consider his office for the year as one of trial, his acceptance of it being on the understanding that if he feels it necessary to resign it should not be incumbent upon him to find a successor, but that the present General Secretary for North Wales should resume his duties.

"The Committee propose that the thanks of the Association be given to the Rev. D. Silvan Evans for his valuable services, as Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for the last five years, as well as for his consenting to join the Editorial Committee, and readiness to assist in any way that he is able.

"The Committee also propose that the Lord Bishop of St. David's

and Lord Aberdare be enrolled as patrons of the Society; and that the Hon. Wm. Owen Stanley and A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., be elected as Vice-Presidents; also that the thanks of the Association be presented to Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, M.P., for his services to the Association, as its President, during the past year.

“Subject to the approval of the members, the Committee suggest the appointment of M. Gaidoz as Corresponding Secretary for France in place of M. Didron, and of Dr. Barham for Cornwall.

“The retiring members of the Committee are Professor Babington, Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. Hugh Prichard; and your Committee recommend their re-election. They also recommend that J. R. Cobb, Esq., Brecon, Rev. D. Silvan Evans, Llany-mawddwy, R. H. Wood, Esq., F.S.A., Rugby, and H. W. Lloyd, Esq., Kensington, be added to the Committee. And they further propose the following members as local secretaries for their respective counties:—Rev. Walter Evans (late General Secretary for South Wales) for Flintshire; J. R. Cobb, Esq., Brecon, for Brecknockshire; Rev. Prebendary Morris, Training College, Carmarthen, for Carmarthenshire; J. W. Lukis, Esq., Cardiff, for Glamorganshire.

“There is one feature in the present meeting on which the Committee and the whole Association cannot but dwell with signal pleasure. In this, our second visit, after twenty years, to the county of Carmarthen, we have the privilege of being able to place at our head one who, many years back, was one of the most active officers of the Association; it would not be too much to say its mainstay in a time of special difficulty. Those whose memories can go back to the earlier days of the Association must know well how much the Association owed to the present Bishop of St. David's. It is then with special propriety, and with special satisfaction to the Association that we find ourselves this year gathered together under the headship of a prelate, to whom we, as a body, feel a debt of gratitude for services long past, but not forgotten, while in his public character we can yet more than others hail in him a worthy successor even of the great man in whose seat he sits, and whose loss our Association has its own ground for lamenting, besides those common to it with this diocese and with the whole nation.

“The following names, having been submitted to the Committee, have been approved of, and admitted as new members:

- “Roberts, Rev. Aaron, Mansel Street, Carmarthen
- Green, Francis, Esq., Oaklands, Carmarthen
- Griffiths, W. M., Esq., Carmarthen
- Harries, A., Esq., Carmarthen
- Hearder, G. J., Esq., M.D., Carmarthen
- Jones, Rev. Owen, Carmarthen
- Thomas, J., Esq., Carmarthen
- Joseph, T., Esq., Ty Draw, Pont y Pridd
- Williams, Rev. B., Cenarth, Llandyssil

Holst, J. J., Esq., Cardiff
 Bath, Charles, Esq., Ffynnonau, Swansea
 Lloyd, Miss G. L., Brecon
 Jennings, Richard, Esq., Gelli Deg, Kidwelly
 Webb, Rev. T. W., Hardwick Vicarage, Hay
 Lewis, L. T., Esq., Cadoxton Lodge, Neath
 Davies, D., Esq., Ton, Ystrad, Pont y Pridd
 Rees, D. Rhys, Esq., Tonn, Llandovery
 Phillips, Edward James, Esq., Llanelli
 Gwyn, W. E. B., Esq., Plas Cwrt Hir, Carmarthen
 Lloyd, Rev. Evan, M.A., Llanstephan
 Morgan, H. S., Esq., High Sheriff, Carmarthenshire
 Prothero, E., Esq., Dolwilym, Whitland
 Allen, J. Romilly, Esq., 5, Albert Terrace, Regent's Pk., N.W.
 Godsall, Philip Wm., Esq., Iscoed Park, Whitchurch, Salop
 Lewis, Rev. Chancellor, Rectory, Dolgellau
 Southern, F. R., Esq., Ludlow
 Middleton, J., Esq., Cheltenham
 Jones, Rev. Latimer M., Vicarage, Carmarthen
 Horton, H., Esq., Ystrad, Carmarthen
 Chidlow, Rev. C., Conwy Caio, Llandilo
 Williams, Rev. David, Rectory, Merthyr, Carmarthen
 Hughes, Professor Thomas McKenny, M.A., F.S.A., F.G.S.,
 Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge
 Davis, Valentine, Esq., Carmarthen."

The following is the statement of the accounts of the Society to January 1st, 1875 :—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Editor - - -	50	0	0	By balance - - -	42	13	8
" Wood-engraving - - -	36	1	0	" Sale of books - - -	8	5	0
" Steel ditto - - -	26	14	0	" Wrexham Meeting - - -	30	0	0
" Printing - - -	190	7	0	" Subscriptions, etc. - - -	259	8	6
" Balance - - -	37	5	2				
	£340	7	2		£340	7	2

Audited and found correct.

JOHN PRICE } *Auditors for*
 JOHN MORGAN } 1874.

JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A., *Treasurer.*

Brecon : 25th March, 1875.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17TH.

Starting at 9 A.M. from the Assembly Rooms,—a spot rendered noteworthy as that where Sir Richard Steele breathed his last,—a large party set off, under the guidance of the Rev. A. Roberts, to inspect the remains of the Castle, which, protected on one side by its elevated position, and on the other by the Towy, so commanded the surrounding district that one could not but admire the military skill of the ancient Britons in selecting such a site for their *myrddin*, as well as that of their successors, the Romans, who enclosed the earlier works within their *castrum* or *caer* of *Muri* or *Mari-dunum*; and who, in their turn, were in after time succeeded by the Norman invaders, who erected the keep and strengthened their position by massive works, portions of which still remain. Here were subsequently the courts of chancery and exchequer for South Wales, and a mint established. It is now used as a gaol.

The next point of interest was the crypt of St. Edward's Chapel, a substructure of massive strength, 31 feet long by 17 feet broad, and 9 feet 8 inches high to the apex of the barrel-vaulting; lighted by deeply splayed openings on the south side, and having a lofty recess at its west end, and two smaller ones at the east. It is now used as a wine-vault. A carved representation of the Calvary, let into the wall, still marks the site of St. Mary's Chapel, in the rear of which are many vaulted rooms and passages. But the most ecclesiastical looking crypt of all was that which now forms the vault of the Sheaf Inn, where a double arcade of four bays, with barrel-vaulted roofs, and what may have been an ambry in the wall, seem to attest a former religious use.

A vallum with its dyke of considerable extent, but uncertain origin, next engaged the attention of the party, who were divided in opinion whether it formed a part of the Roman circumvallation, or was the dyke thrown up in 1644 to defend the town from the attacks of the Parliamentary forces of Pembrokeshire. Its position and present extent seem to corroborate the latter view; but it may have followed in part the lines of the ancient defences.

Thence the visitors proceeded to the site of the scanty ruins of the house of the Grey Friars, where had been buried Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, the father of Henry VII, and whose tomb was transferred, after the Dissolution, to St. David's Cathedral; and Sir Rhys ab Thomas,¹ who was on the same occasion removed to St. Peter's. Here, too, until lately, were shown fragments of the tombstone of Sir John Stradling. Portions of the chapel were seen in the walls of an adjoining house; and near it, at the Cawdor Arms, a massive chimney of the kind popularly designated Flemish.

¹ In the inventory of the goods of the "Carmarden Grey Friars", given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872 ("Original Documents", p. xxxix), special mention is made of both these tombs.

The parish church of St. Peter's contains several objects of interest, and among them the mural tablet recording the martyrdom of Robert Ferrar, Bishop of St. David's, which took place March 30, 1555, on the south side of the Market Cross. It is singular that no memorial of this event has been erected on the spot, the only record of it being the aforesaid tablet of late erection. The gigantic effigy of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, in the robes of the Garter, is said to be second only in size to that of the mythic Guy Earl of Warwick, and, with that of his wife, was described by Mr. Bloxam. In close proximity was the tomb of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, on whose death, in 1577, the funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Richard Davies, the coadjutor of William Salesbury and Chancellor Huet in the first translation of the New Testament into Welsh.

At 11 o'clock the party set out, through a drenching rain, to Llanstephan, where the church was inspected under the guidance of Mr. Freeman, who drew attention to the tower as a characteristic feature of Pembrokeshire churches,—and, indeed, of the whole intervening country as far as Monmouthshire; to the barrel-vaulting as seen in the basement; and to the rude arches built up without moulding, splay, or capital, and looking as if they had been simply cut out of the wall. The stoup still remains in the porch, and there is a squint on the north side of the chancel-arch. In the arcade of the chancel-aisle lies a tombstone to the memory of Rice Lloyd of Llanstephan, ob. 1622, a descendant of Morris Lloyd, son-in-law to Sir Rhys ab Thomas, who held the Castle, and fought for Henry at Bosworth.

The continuance of the rain somewhat interfered with the careful examination of the remains of the Castle, which occupies the summit of the steep hill, and presents a singularly picturesque view. The most interesting portions are the keep, the chapel, and the original gatehouse, for which a later one had been substituted, more to the left as one enters. The space within the walls had been divided into two wards by a cross-wall (now almost destroyed), with which the keep was connected, so that the occupants of it could communicate with either ward. The probable date of the Castle, to judge from an Early English corbel in the great hall (the only distinctive detail remaining), is the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Sir James and Lady Hamilton courteously entertained the numerous company with a sumptuous hospitality, for which the thanks of the Association were tendered by the President, and acknowledged by Sir James Hamilton, together with an announcement of a donation of ten guineas to the Local Fund. Sir James had also kindly secured for the amusement of his guests the attendance of the well known Aberdare choir, whose performance of national airs excited universal applause.

On the homeward journey some of the party stopped to examine the Meini Llwydion that survive of a cromlech at Llwyn Du, and two other upright stones on either side of the ancient Sarn or causeway

that led from Rhydlydan towards Carmarthen. Castell Moel, a ruined house of the fifteenth century, and at one period the seat of a family called Ryd or Reed, well known in the annals of Carmarthen, was also visited; whilst other members inspected what was stated to be a Roman altar, and two menhirs, in the grounds of Ystrad,—a place probably so called from its close proximity to the Via Julia,—and where the members were hospitably received by Mrs. Horton.

EVENING MEETING.

The President called upon Professor Babington to give a *resume* of the day's excursion, after which Mr. Bloxam gave a description of the effigy of Sir Rhys ab Thomas and its peculiarities.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas then drew the attention of the Association to the serious injury done to Llanstephan Castle by the thoughtless conduct of excursionists, with a view to bringing its influence to bear upon the evil; and Colonel Grant Francis supported it with the suggestion that a custodian should be appointed, as had been done with such marked advantage by the Duke of Beaufort in the case of Oystermouth Castle; and the President promised to represent the feelings of the Association to the lessees and owners of the ruin.

The President then called upon Professor Westwood, who gave a very lucid and interesting account of "Inscribed Stones" in different countries, and particularly in Wales; of the form and importance of their inscriptions, and the character of their ornamentation. The address was further illustrated by rubbings of several of those stones which had been differently read by Mr. Rhys; and the Professor expressed his satisfaction that after his thirty-five years of labour in the field, the subject had been taken up, from a philological point of view, by so able a Celtic scholar as Mr. Rhys. The address will be printed in the Journal, with a list of those in Carmarthenshire.

Mr. Rhys briefly vindicated the readings of some of the above inscriptions, which he had already published in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, one or two of which, it was hoped, might be tested during the present meeting.

Mr. Howel Lloyd mentioned an early inscribed stone, formerly in the wall of Llanfor Church,¹ near Bala, which was stated in *Bygones* (April 7, 1875) on the authority of the author of *Dissertatio de Bardis*, to be that of the Llywarch Hen, whose connection with the district Mr. Lloyd illustrated by reference to his writings, and supported by a somewhat ingenious reading of the inscription.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas admitted the traditions, and added that a spot adjacent to the church was called "Pabell Llywarch Hen", but could not agree to Mr. Lloyd's interpretation of the inscription which he rather read as CAVOSENIARGII, and in this opinion Mr. Rhys and Professor Westwood concurred.

The President then called upon Prebendary Morris to read a paper

¹ Now in the wall of the porch of the rebuilt church.

on Llanstephan Castle, compiled chiefly from the notes of Lady Hamilton, giving many details of its chequered history, and starting some questions of genealogy and architecture, whereupon

Mr. Freeman pressed the want of a good History of Wales, so forcibly stated in the inaugural address, and illustrated it by the difficulty of dealing properly with the reigns of Harold, William Rufus, Henry II, and others; and by the amusing confusion that prevails as to the two Cromwells. The history should be written by a Welsh scholar, who could compare the language and history of his country with those of other countries; who would sift and examine and state his authorities, and do for Welsh history what English and German scholars were doing for theirs. He wanted to know more accurately what had occurred after the Romans had departed, and down to the eleventh or twelfth centuries. Here it was that the importance of the inscriptions which had been discussed would be seen, as declaring not simply individual names, but as throwing light upon the nomenclature and customs of the time, such as the use of prenomens and the date of their discontinuance. A year ago he would have said that the President was the one man capable of such a task, but now more important duties occupied his attention.

The President in reply stated that no such idea had entered his thoughts, and again urged its importance, and hoped that every meeting of the Society would help forward in one way or another that object.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.

The first object of attraction this morning was the remains of the Austin Priory, dedicated to St. Teilo and St. John, a small portion of which has been converted into cottages; in one of these the lid of a coffin forms a coping stone; in another a pointed window was seen walled up, and in a third the entrance to a vaulted passage, or perhaps a large drain, is pointed out as having been opened some fifty years ago, and since closed up. The Nun's Walk is now a garden. In another portion of the grounds the foundation walls were exposed to view a few feet below the soil, of what was probably the chapel. The whole of the ground hereabouts ought to be carefully examined, and in the case of any building or other operations careful measurements and ground plans should be made of all remains of the old buildings and cemetery. Its history is more fully treated of in Mr. Alewyn Evans' paper on Carmarthen Castle and Priory.

In Priory Street the decayed and withered trunk of "The Old Oak" received its due share of attention. According to one account it is of vast antiquity, and with its existence is bound up the fate of Carmarthen. For when the Old Oak goes, then the town will be swallowed up by the encroaching sea. According to another and more prosaic one, it is related to have been planted on May 12th, 1659, when Charles II was proclaimed king at Carmarthen. Its planter

was John Adams, an ancestor of the second President of the United States; and its present forlorn condition is due to the malice of an occupier of the adjoining cottage, who, resolving to get rid of the overwhelming shade which it cast over his house, bored a hole into it and filled it with poisonous chemicals.

In the vicarage garden were seen (*inter alia*) a Roman altar brought from the castle, a Roman inscription let into an outhouse wall, a richly carved boss, and the flagstone into which was inserted the stake to which Bishop Ferrar is said to have been bound.

At eleven o'clock a large party set out in carriages up the narrow but beautiful valley of Cwm Gwili, and through Cynwil Elfed, where "Cromwell's chimney" was duly inspected, to examine the remarkable earthworks known as "Clawdd Mawr", the Great Dyke. Extending as marked on the Ordnance Map, about a mile and half in length, but judging from local names, continued at one time along the brow of the hill to the outpost marked "Caer Blaen Minog", it forms a strong barrier across the watershed that divides the waters of the Towy and the Tevi, and was manifestly the key to the possession of the high lands on either side of it. Of its history nothing is known, but adjoining it are a large circular British camp,—a fine cromlech which occupied the centre of a circle containing four or five others, which, however, have been gradually broken up and used for walls and gateposts,—and numerous "crugau" or burial mounds in all directions. In one of these, viz., "Crug y Durn", some aurei of Hadrian were discovered a few years ago. Another, pronounced "Crug Poth," and leaving it doubtful whether "porth" or "poeth" were the word represented, with the known presence of the Romans in the neighbourhood, induced some of the members to trace for some distance an old road that led from Llangeler to Cwm Duad, and was supposed by some to be Roman, but the result of the examination was very decisive in favour of its being an old British trackway and not a Roman road.

On returning to the little inn at Cwm Duad, a very acceptable luncheon had been kindly prepared for them by Mr. Valentine Davis, after which the carriages proceeded through very narrow and ancient roads to Traws Mawr, where Captain Davies hospitably refreshed the excursionists with tea and coffee, after a careful examination of the interesting carved and inscribed stones, which have been removed hither for greater security. These included the Severinus stone removed from Llannewydd churchyard, and inscribed Severini fili Severi; another, bearing on one side a cross, and on the other the legend CVNEGNI; and a third marked with a plain cross and four holes in the angles formed by the arms. Owing, perhaps, to these stones and a misapprehension of the name "Traws Mawr," it has been more than once asserted that this was the site of a religious house once subject to Strata Florida; but of such a connection there does not seem to be any corroboration in the records of that establishment, whilst the name appears to represent the civil "tractus", rather than the ecclesiastical "crux";

and to find its parallel in the Trostre of Monmouthshire, the Trawstre of English Maelor, and the Trawsfynydd of Mons Horiri. A short drive past the little renovated church of Llannewydd and Rhyd y Marchog brought the party to their next halt at the site of St. Nicholas Chapel (Croes Feini) and Castell, an adjoining circular earth-work fortified with a deep surrounding foss, and pronounced to be of mediæval age.

From this point the majority made for home, but a few zealous members found their way to Merthyr Monach, where they were rewarded with a twilight inspection and sundry rubbings of the *Catvrys* stone, which lies on the eastern side of the church porch. Another tedious threading of rough and watery lanes brought them at last to Carmarthen at a very late hour.

The evening meeting being for the transaction of business, was limited to the members of the Committee, Professor Babington in the chair.

The report having been read by Mr. Robinson, a discussion ensued upon one of its clauses, and it having been resolved that it should be replaced by one of Mr. Freeman's, the report, as amended, was approved and adopted by the Committee.

It was resolved unanimously that the Rev. D. R. Thomas be elected General Secretary in place of Rev. E. L. Barnwell resigned.

That Mr. Thomas be requested to accept the editorship of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in place of Rev. D. Silvan Evans resigned.

That the Rev. E. L. Barnwell be elected Treasurer in place of J. Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., resigned.

That G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A., be elected a Trustee in place of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., deceased.

That the best thanks of the Association be given to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell for his faithful services as one of the General Secretaries for a period of twenty-one years.

To the Rev. D. Silvan Evans for his efficient services as Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for the last five years.

To Mr. Joseph for his kind offices as Treasurer from the year 1859 to the present time.

That Abergavenny be the place of meeting for 1876, and that E. A. Freeman, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., be requested to accept the office of President.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

A strong party were conveyed by rail to Whitland Station, where they separated into two divisions, one of which was to go by carriage through Llanboidy, and the other by train to the Glôg Quarries, and both to meet again at Dolwilym. The carriage party made at once for the church and chair of Canna. The church (Llangan) is a poor and dilapidated structure, now disused. The chair, a nearly cubical stone, slightly hollowed upon the upper surface, with the

legend "Canna" running along its edge, stands or rather lies in an adjoining field.¹ Tradition has assigned a peculiar virtue to this stone in connection with the sacred well now at a little distance from it, but formerly, to judge from the great moisture of the soil, springing up at its base. Patients, after bathing a specified number of times in the well, were required to sit or lie a certain number of hours on the stone; and it is asserted that the hollow on the surface was produced by the multitude and frequency of the devotees. A walk across the fields brought this party to Parciau, where Mr. Thomas hospitably received them. The famous Qvenvendanus stone, which had been removed a few years ago from "Parc y Maen" to its present position in the field behind the house, was examined, and its inscription proved to confirm Mr. Rhys' reading. From thence, passing Caer Emlyn, the next halt was at the Cefn Brallan Cromlech, in the field called "Parc y Bigwrn", near Llanboidy, already described in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872, p. 134. The remaining stones of this cromlech are of more than ordinary size, and some of them were removed about fifty years ago to Maes-gwynne grounds. The usual indications of divine displeasure at such sacrilege are said to have been manifested on the occasion in the shape of thunders and lightnings, and the ruining of the road along which it was with vast difficulty drawn.

An inscribed stone, much weather worn and built into the wall of Llanboidy Church, greatly tried the skill of Professor Westwood and Mr. Rhys, who appeared to agree in their reading of it as MAVO...FIL-LVHARH-COCC-, i.e., Mavo...the son of Llywarch Goch.

Others occupied the time in examining a Tomen near the Maes-gwynne Arms, and within sight of the camp at Hafod.

The fine cromlech at Dolwilym, beautifully placed on the steeply sloping side of the narrow valley of the Taf, was next inspected. One or two of the stones have disappeared, but the rest are perfect, and their great size is in keeping with the hugeness of the cairn that must at one time have covered them, the surrounding circle of stones having a diameter of nearly forty yards. An illustration and also a description with careful measurements of this cromlech are given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872, where also it is stated to have had the two names of Bwrdd Arthur and Gwal y Vilast.

The Glög party on reaching the quarries were received by Mr. Owen, the chairman of the company, who took them over the workings, and explained the whole process of raising, splitting, and preparing the slates; and Professor Hughes added to the interest of the occasion by describing the nature and peculiarities of the slate beds, and their characteristic fossils.

The two sections, into which the excursionists had been hitherto divided, now found themselves reunited at the well furnished tables of Dolwilym, and seemed to be unanimous in their approbation of the good things so liberally supplied by the hospitable owner,

¹ For an illustration and account of it, see *Arch. Camb.*, 1872, p. 235.

Mr. Prothero. The brief interval between the luncheon and the return journey was taken advantage of to inspect the early Maltese Cross, in the churchyard of Llanglydwen, noticeable for an antiquity not later than the ninth century. The church has a small Norman font, with the cable ornament. The chancel arch is plain and pointed, and of similar construction to those already noticed at Llanstephan.

EVENING MEETING.

Professor Babington having given a *résumé* of the two days' excursions, and Professor Westwood having followed him with special reference to the inscribed stones seen in their course, the President called upon Mr Alcwyn Evans to read his paper on "Carmarthen Castle and Priory", which will appear in the pages of the Journal.

Colonel Grant Francis, F.S.A., was then called upon to read his paper on "Henry de Gower, Bishop of St. David's, 1328-1347"; this also will be printed. The statement that the palace at Lamphey was an earlier work of the Bishop than that at St. David's, gave occasion to the President to recall a triangular duel on that point that had taken place twenty-four years ago between Mr. Freeman, Mr. Babington, and himself. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 324, and 1852, p. 198.)

The President called upon Mr. Romilly Allen to read his paper on the "Coygan Bone Caves", which were to be visited the following day.

Mr. Allen began with a brief historical *résumé* of cave-exploration, from the mammoth's teeth sought in the German caves for medicinal purposes in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the first systematic exploration by Dr. Buckland of the cavern of Gaileworth in Franconia, and the discoveries made in the same year at Oreston near Plymouth, down to the present date. He then described the hyæna-den at Coygan, first explored by Dr. Hicks of St. David's and himself, the animal remains found there, and the singular process by which the markings and scorings of the bones were verified; and then proceeded to show the variations of landscape and climate which must have existed at the time, and the way in which all this bore upon the study of archæology, concluding with a scientific account of the process by which caves were originally found in the limestone rocks, where they are almost solely found.

Professor McK. Hughes followed with some interesting criticisms as to the value of the evidence that bone-caves supplied, ranging his treatment of it under the three heads: 1, the period during which it was possible the cave could have existed or been fit for habitation; 2, the time necessary for the accumulation of the deposits in or under which the remains occur; 3, the character, condition, and association, of the remains themselves.

Several other papers were put in, and taken as read on account of the lateness of the hour.

Mr. Freeman proposed the following resolution : "That the best thanks of the Association be given to Lord Dynevor, Sir James and Lady Hamilton, Mr. Protheroe, Mrs. Horton, Mr. Valentine Davis, and the many other ladies and gentlemen to whom they are indebted for kind and hospitable entertainment." In a happy vein of humour, which elicited peals of laughter, Mr. Freeman dwelt on the virtues of pies in general, and especially of those supplied at Cwm Daud ; and was seconded by Professor Westwood, who dwelt particularly on the ready and pleasant welcome so often afforded during their excursions.

Professor Babington next proposed the thanks of the Association to the Local Committee, to whom he attributed so much of the pleasure and the success of the Meeting ; and he would especially couple with the motion the names of Mr. Rupert Morris, Captain Philipps, and Dr. Hearder.

Mr. Barnwell, in seconding the motion, bore witness to the difficulties which an experience of twenty-one years made him well aware belonged to the office, and he begged especially to compliment his old friend and pupil, Prebendary Morris, on the efficiency of his services.

Mr. Bloxam, in proposing a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed articles to the Museum, bore the strongest testimony to the value of local temporary museums such as that at Carmarthen. His own interest in them was shown by the fact of his being Hon. Local Secretary for the South Kensington Museum, and still more by having one in his own house.

Chancellor Allen, in seconding the vote, suggested that private collections would be greatly enhanced in value if objects of interest, when found, were sent to such willing and able experts as Mr. Bloxam that they might be correctly described, and their proper value known.

The President then announced that the next place of meeting would be Abergavenny ; that Mr. Freeman had accepted the office of President ; and that he himself hoped to have the pleasure of being present at it.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

Kidwelly Church and Castle were the attractive objects of the morning excursion, with Mr. Freeman to explain their architectural features, and Mr. Bloxam to expatiate on their monuments.

On the way from the station to the church the scanty remains of old houses lately existing were observed. One of the two, near the church, has been pulled down very lately ; and the site of the one formerly near the bridge is now occupied by the house of Mr. Evans, the present Mayor. Fortunately, however, they have been engraved in the Journal.

Of the church, Mr. Freeman pointed out the curtailed proportions of the nave, and the peculiar position in which the tower was now left. A blank buttress and a broken wall showed that it had once

extended far to the west of its present limit; and the tower had then stood about the middle instead of, as now, at the north-west angle. The *quasi* parapet, too, at the junction of tower and spire was peculiar; and the whole gave the impression that it had been the work of some local architect who might have travelled into Northamptonshire, and had tried to combine the styles he met with. The form of the church, too, although cruciform, was not of the usual cruciform type, as the transepts started from the nave; and there was no central tower, as is the case in monastic churches. The main arches were segmental in form, making an angle with the pillar, but with discontinuous imposts, and no capitals to the shafts; the change of mouldings at the junction, which is rare in England, and reminded him of later French work; whilst the great breadth of the nave without aisles seemed to belong to some South Gaulish church. The choir was stately, and on the south side were some good fourteenth century windows as well as sedilia and piscina, and there were numerous altars in different parts of the church.

Mr. Bloxam thought the staircase in the north wall of the chancel led to a *domus inclusi*, or the residence of an anchorite, in which case the circular opening would serve the double purpose of a light to the staircase and also a squint. He then drew attention to the sepulchral arch on the south side and the sepulchre on the north, the latter being a recess for entombing the rood during the interval between Good Friday and Easter morning. Among the monuments, one was the mutilated effigy of a civilian clothed in the *tunica talaris*, and belonging to the fourteenth century; another bore the head of a lady, in relief, and was of the same date. There was also a cross of the fifteenth century, which had been appropriated by an alderman of later days. There appear to have been two ways of approach (one being by a staircase in the wall) to the rood loft, which once divided the chancel from the nave; and belonging to the same period there might be seen outside in an angle at the foot of the tower an alabaster figure of the Virgin and Child, which had occupied the niche in the south porch until a few years ago, when the Vicar, in protest or in dread of its perversion to idolatrous uses, had it removed and hidden, and it was only exhumed now for the occasion of the visit.

Leaving the church, and passing over the ancient bridge with its curious archways, and under the ruined gate that once connected the Castle with the suburbs, and divided the Englishry from the Welshry and foreigners, the great entrance to the Castle was reached. A full and detailed description of the Castle, by Mr. G. T. Clark, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1852, illustrated with ground-plans and drawings of its most interesting features, should be carefully studied by those who wish to know its history.

Mr. Freeman pointed out to the numerous assemblage the most striking parts of the buildings, having previously made an examination of the outside,—a plan he strongly recommended on all such occasions. The Castle, exclusive of its outer works, consisted of

two wards, the inner one containing the principal rooms, as the hall, kitchen, and the remarkable chapel in the third story of the projecting tower, the upper portion of which has been skilfully turned into a polygonal apse.

After partaking of refreshment very kindly provided by the Mayor, the whole party returned to Carmarthen, where they divided into groups, some bound for Llandilo and Dynevor, the rest for Laugharne and the Coygan Caves. The former party, after passing Ty Gwyn, once the residence of Sir Richard Steele, halted for a few minutes at Llanarthney, where a rubbing was taken of the curious wheel-cross against the church tower; but of the legend, owing to the crumbling condition of the stone, only the words "merci" and "Elme" could be deciphered.

Another halt was made at the Golden Grove lodge gate, and a hasty run to inspect the "Eindon" Stone (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1871, p. 339).

After entering the park of Dynevor the old parish church of Llanyfeisant was seen in the process of rebuilding; but no tidings were heard of any Roman discoveries during the operation, although it is said to occupy the place of a Roman temple.

At the modern Castle, lately known as Newton, Lord Dynevor received the crowd of visitors in the most hospitable manner, and subsequently pointed out some of the curiosities in the house, such as the stirrups said to have been those of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, and two ancient chairs, with his arms, within the garter, one of which was exhibited at the Llandilo Meeting in 1855, and in which the late Lord Dynevor, when a member of the Commons, was always chaired. Of the remains of Dynevor Castle little could be made out owing to the absence of a ground-plan and the shortness of time. The keep, however, is circular, the basement being supplied with air and light by three curious openings of small dimensions. The floor above has no lateral opening at all. The third and highest story led to some discussion at the Meeting of the Society in 1855, but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. In Buck's engraving it is represented as having a small conical roof, which, however, has long since vanished.

Of the numerous company that preferred a visit to Laugharne one section proceeded direct to the Coygan bone caves, where their researches do not appear to have been rewarded by any fresh discoveries. Professor Westwood, however, stopped at Llandaw Church to inspect the Barrivendi stone, and where the hospitable rector had prepared a substantial collation for his expected visitors. This stone which has been described in the volume of 1867, p. 443, has hitherto served for a lintel stone at the church door, but is no longer to remain there, as it was removed in anticipation of the visit, and will be placed by the rector's order in a proper and secure position. This stone, which has ogham characters, is remarkable as illustrating the antiquity of the custom which calls the son of John Williams William Jones. The remainder of the excursionists, headed by Mr.

Bloxam, inspected the church and castle. The former, probably built by Sir Guido de Brian, has been restored in very good taste by Mr. Harrison, the present incumbent, unless exception may be taken to leaving bare the rough rubble work of the interior of the nave and transepts as if these were outer walls. In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Powell, one of the judges of the seven bishops. In the north transept lies a civilian of the fourteenth century. In a squint in the south transept temporarily lies a small ornamented cross of the tenth century or thereabout, lately disinterred in the churchyard. A drawing of this was made, and will shortly be given in the Journal. The interior of the castle has been transformed into private garden, and contains little of interest, but the view of the exterior from the water side is very striking. Of outworks no remains could be made out, nor does the castle at any time appear to have been a strong one. It is of very late Edwardian character, with additions of the time of Elizabeth, which are said to have been the work of Sir John Perrot.

In the vicarage was exhibited a ragged and dilapidated cope of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, for there was some discussion on this point. In Lewis' Dictionary it is erroneously called the mantle of Sir Guido de Brian. The carriages returned solate that many were prevented from joining the party at the Bishop's palace.

As a finale to the annual meeting, the President invited the members of the Association and a large party of friends to a conversazione at Abergwili, where in the course of the evening his lordship read some interesting and valuable notes that he had compiled upon the history of the lordship and the palace. The chapel, which is believed to have been built by Land, when bishop of this see, was inspected with proportionate interest. Several early and curious books laid out in the library were also examined with much curiosity, but perhaps not more than that with which the ladies of the party regarded some beautiful specimens of jewellery which had been lent for the occasion. After enjoying his lordship's pleasant hospitality the party returned to Carmarthen, and so ended the Carmarthen meeting of the Association in 1875.

CATALOGUE OF THE TEMPORARY MUSEUM,
CARMARTHEN MEETING, 1875.

THE Temporary Museum was placed in the large hall of the Assembly Rooms.

PRIMÆVAL.

Stone celt found on Caerau Gaer in the parish of Llanddewi Velfrey.
Stone celt with two sockets found on the farm of Llan, parish of

Llanvallteg, Carmarthenshire.

Stone celt, larger, found in the hamlet of Grondu in Pembrokeshire.
J. P. G. Lewis, Esq., Henllan.

Stone axe found at Clawdd Coch, near Llanymynech, 1875.
Rev. D. R. Thomas.

Stone pierced hammer found at Llanmadoc, Gower.

Sixteen flint arrow-heads, of different sizes, from Goat's Hole, Pavilion Cave, Gower, found mixed with fossil bones.

Colonel G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

Five stone celts from Carnac and Erdeven, the smallest of which is less than 2 inches. These are part of a collection made by a late Curé of Erdeven, consisting of thirty stone and four bronze celts. An account of these will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 211.

A spindle-whorl of clay, ornamented with small circles, found in the churchyard of Clocaenog, Denbighshire.

Bronze dagger found in cutting turf in the parish of Gyffylloig.

Bronze armlet from France.

Celt without flanges or stop-rib, said to have been found near Marsselles.

Square-socketed celt, ordinary French type, with slight ornaments, from Britanny, figured in *Arch. Camb.*, 1860.

Small socketed celt from Pont Mousson, 3 inches long.

Paalstab from the mountain above Llangollen, nearly 7 inches long, and unusually massive.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Hilt of bronze sword found in digging out a fox at Stackpole.

Earl of Cawdor.

Spindle-whorl found at Manordeir Castle, below twelve feet of accumulated rubbish, under the retiring-room adjoining the great hall.

J. R. Cobb, Esq.

ROMAN.

Portion of Roman pavement found at Pompeii. The Earl of Cawdor.

Cinerary urn from Cardiganshire.

Cinerary urn from Essex.

Lachrymal (bronze) found near Goginau Lead Mines in Cardiganshire.
Curious knife.

Roman key from Pembryn, Cardiganshire.

Dark clay patera from Pembryn.

Four ancient Roman needles (bronze) from Llandilo.

Rev. D. H. Davies, Llannon.

Earthenware lamp from Pompeii.

Piece of Roman glass from Leucarum, Glamorganshire.

Lamp found in a tomb at Rome, 1883.

A curious collection of forty-two impressions from ancient gems,
collected by Jones, the Welsh bard, in illustration of the musical
instruments of the ancients.

Two vases from Pompeii.

Colonel G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

COINS, MEDALS, ETC.

Twelve bronze medals (modern) illustrative of local subjects.

One hundred and eighty-nine early impressions of brass and copper
tokens relating to Wales, issued in the seventeenth, eighteenth,
and nineteenth centuries.

Colonel G. Grant Francis.

A collection of Greek silver coins, about four hundred in number,
including, among others, those of Athens, Corinth, Rhodes, Ephesus,
Actium, Syracuse, Abydos, Ægina, Chalcedon, Abdera, etc.

A collection of Roman brass and denarii, about four hundred in
number. The brass extend from the coins of Augustus to those
of Julian. Among the denarii are those of Brutus, Antony.

Medal of Clement X.

Medal of Innocent XI.

Medal of battle of Hastings.

Jewish shekel, cast of.

Quarter-noble of Edward I, noble of Edward III, angel of James I,
crownpiece of Oliver Cromwell, the Vigo and Edinburgh crowns,
pennies of Edward I (Dublin) and John, groat of Henry III, coins
of Elizabeth, Charles II, James II, and Anne.

Collection of tokens, nineteenth century.

Anglo-Gallic coins.

Siamese dollar and Japanese money.

Rev. D. H. Davies, Llannon.

Denarius of Gens Cornelia (Scipio); below CESAR an elephant. R.,
sacrificial emblems.

Second brass of Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Antoninus Pius.

Rev. R. H. Morris.

Rose-noble and half-angel of Charles II, and two other gold coins
with an old leatheren purse folded square.

J. P. G. Lewis, Esq., Henllan.

Bronze medal of Sixtus III. R., CITA APERITIO BREVES ETERNAT DIES.

J. Bagnall, Esq.

Five-guinea piece of Charles II, 1680. Rev. L. M. Jones.
 Seven siege-pieces,—two Colchester; two Newark, 1646; one Carris-
 lisle, 1645; one Bristol; one Pontefract, 1648. R. Drane, Esq.
 Silver coins, various, of Elizabeth, Charles II, and Anne.

Mrs. Davies, Traws Mawr.

English and other coins in gold and silver.

Denarii of Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Commodus.

R. Parnall, Esq.

Three Roman brass coins found in Roman mine-workings near Car-
 thagena.

Three old Spanish gold coins.

Mr. T. M. Davies.

Penny of King John.

Half-noble, groat, and half-groat of Henry V.

Half-groat and penny of Henry VI.

Shilling of Henry VIII.

Silver coins, various, of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, Charles II,
 William III, and Anne.

Crown of the Commonwealth.

Mr. C. Finch.

A cabinet of coins exhibited by F. Green, Esq.

Gold, silver, and copper coins, English, of various periods.

J. H. Barker, Esq.

Medal of the Nile. "Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile." R.,
 "Almighty God has blessed His Majesty's arms."

Mrs. G. G. Philipps.

Brass coin of Maximian found in Queen Street, Exeter, 1862.
 Brass coins of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus,
 and Constans; also one of Gelo of Syracuse, found at Loughor,
 Carmarthenshire.

Twenty brass coins of Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, Postumus, Vic-
 torinus, Tetricus, Constantius Maximus, Constans, and Probus,
 found in the Forest of Dean.

Brass coin of Maximian.

Denarii of Gordian III, and brass coins of Nero, Trajan, Antoni-
 nus Pius.

Halfpenny struck during the Wars of the Roses.

Groat of Henry VI, penny of Edward I, twopenny piece of Charles I,
 halfcrown (1690), gunmoney, and several other coins.

C. Bath, Esq.

Various brass of Trajan, Gordianus III, Constantius, M. Antoninus.

Jewish coin, cast.

Penny of Canute.

W. Spurrell, Esq.

ARMS, ARMOUR, ETC.

Court-sword formerly belonging to a member of the Parry family,
 county of Denbigh.

A pair of spurs belonging to Sir Thos. Tyldesley, killed 25 Aug. 1651.
 The Bishop of St. David's.

Sword and pistol found in the wall at No. 5, Quay Street, Carmarthen.
L. Morris, Esq., Mount Pleasant.
Silver mounted rapier, *temp.* Charles I, Charles II. Blade engraved

"*L'amour et le monde sont deux canailles.*
L'un trouble le cœur, l'autre les entrailles."

R. Drane, Esq.
Sword presented by Earl Carberry to a tenant residing at Parknest, Newcastle Emlyn, after the Restoration, as a mark of esteem, and in consideration of his acquainting His Lordship of the approach of Cromwell's army to the Castle, giving sufficient time for His Lordship to escape. Mr. J. M. Evans, Newcastle Emlyn.
Sword, said to be that of Sir Rhys ap Thomas.
Six hatchet-heads, iron.

Colonel G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.
Flint musket, foreign make, and hatchet produced in evidence against the Rebecca rioters at the special assize, Dec. 1843.

Mr. James Davies, Hall Keeper.
Indian tomahawk.
Mrs. D. Davies, Traws Mawr.

Official sword of the borough.
The Mayor and Corporation of Carmarthen.

Indian matchlock, sword, and belt, taken in the Indian Mutiny.

F. Green, Esq.
Crossbow found a hundred years ago at Kidwelly Castle by the ancestors of Mrs. Einon of Llanelli.

Blunderbuss with spring bayonet.

Sword found near Llandilo.

Sword used during the Peninsular war.

Rev. D. H. Davies, Llannon.
Dagger, said to be the one used by the assassin of James III of Scotland. Mr. E. Riley.

SEALS, RINGS, ETC.

Gold signet-ring with three fleurs-de-lis, found at Manorbier.
Silver signet-ring "found in a garden near Kidwelly Castle, 1848, and presented by Rob. Dunkin, Chief Steward of the borough of Kidwelly, Duchy of Lancaster, to the Earl of Cawdor."

Earl of Cawdor.

Silver seal, probably of the sixteenth century.

H. W. Lloyd, Esq., Kensington.

Original seal, silver, of Kidwelly Corporation.

The Mayor of Kidwelly.

Gold ring, thirteenth century, probably ecclesiastical, found at Manorbier Castle in 1873. J. R. Cobb, Esq.

Masonic seal found on the body of a Russian officer after the battle of Alma. Lent by Edward Riley, Esq. Rev. D. H. Davies.

Silver ring discovered in the ruins of Oystermouth Castle, inscribed *IESUS REX NAZARETH* in Longobardic type.

Eight hundred and seventy-two casts of seals relating to Wales, royal, baronial, ecclesiastical, civic, and personal.

Colonel G. Grant Francis.

Impressions of the corporate seals of Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Laugharne, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Cardigan, Newport, Denbigh.

ARTICLES IN GOLD, SILVER, ETC.

The Hirlas Horn, presented by Henry Earl of Richmond to David ap Evan in recognition for service rendered in the expedition against Richard III. It was afterwards given to Richard Earl of Carbery. "The mounting of the horn is obviously modern, but the stand appears to be genuine. It consists of the same heraldic supporters as are found on the tomb of the donor in Westminster Abbey, which is itself a work of high art, executed by Torrigiano, a contemporary of Michael Angelo."

Goblet, silver gilt, with cover, embossed with flowers and Cupids. Inscription: "Cum in ludis more prisco Dresdæ, Regis et Principis Electoris Saxonis metropoli, xiii Id. Sept. MDCCVII solenniter habitis, Johannes Robinson SS. Theol. D. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis et metropolitice Christi Cantuariensis Canonicus, Sacre Regie Majestatis Magnæ Britannicae Alegatus Extraord. et Plenipotentiarius Excellentissimus validissimus, etiam suam sortem, ad id invitatus, tentaret, *prima et regia, ut dicunt, bracea, atque inter illa et hoc de quo legis impetrat.*"

A lobster's claw in gold, found in the King's Palace, Coomassie, set as a breastpin. The Earl of Cawdor.

Ancient gold watch, marking the hours only. J. H. Jenkins, Esq.
Gold watch of very early French character.

James Nightingale, Esq., Wilton.

Silver teapot. Date, 1689. G. A. Hutchins, Esq.

Silver punch-ladle, *temp.* Queen Anne. Dr. Header.

Massive silver cup, 12 inches high, the gift of Sir Hugh Myddelton, citizen and goldsmith of London, to the Corporation of Denbigh, 1611.

Two silver maces, the gift of Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle to the Corporation of Denbigh, 1676.

The Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh.

Two silver maces with silver-gilt crowns, presented by Earl Cawdor, Mayor, 1808. The Mayor and Corporation of Carmarthen.

Two silver maces, 1632. The Mayor and Corporation of Pembroke.

Silver mace. "Water Nicholas, Mayor, 1655."

The Mayor and Corporation of Newport.

Two silver maces, 1630. Mayor and Corporation of Haverfordwest.

Two silver maces, i. e. The Mayor and Corporation of Kidwelly.

Silver mace, "c. e., 1647."

The Mayor and Corporation of Cardigan.

Two silver maces. The Portreeve of Laugharne.

FICTILE WARE, GLASS, ETC.

Early English shepherd's costril, pierced by a pick at time of discovery.

An earthen vessel of Romano-British manufacture.

A piece of Tyree pottery of unburnt clay formed by the fingers, said to be the only kind of pottery known to the inhabitants of the western isles of Scotland as late as the end of the last century.

Four old Dutch tiles, illustrating "Cast the beam out of thine own eye", "The washing of Pilate's hands", "The Baptist's head in a charger", and "The Circumcision".

R. Drane, Esq.

Pieces of pottery, green, with thumb ridge. Considerable quantities, and almost the whole of a broken pitcher, were found at Manor-beer Castle, near the Great Hall.

J. R. Cobb, Esq.

Two specimens of pottery from Paviland Cave, Gower.

Dish from exhumed church on Penmaen Burrows, Gower.

Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

A small tea service, complete with stand, of Swansea china (nine pieces).

Small dessert set, three dishes, seven plates, each painted with a different flower, and stamped "Swansea".

One plate of Swansea china, one ditto of Nantgarw.

One plate of old delf ware.

One small cup and saucer (exquisitely painted) "Swansea".

One flower vase, "Swansea".

Two large bowls (one with cover) of old Chinese, with figures.

Twelve other specimens of old Indian and Chinese ware.

Miss Stokes.

Two small vases of "Nantgarw" china.

One Chinese flower vase from Fonthill Abbey.

An old picture of the Virgin on glass.

Miss Evans.

Jug of "Swansea" china, and other specimens of china.

Mrs. Stephens, Castle Hill.

A Limoges enamel dish, measuring 21 in. by 15, with a representation of the Creation of Man and "Every living thing". On the obverse side cherubs, flowers, and fruit.

R. Goring Thomas, Esq.

Six dessert plates of "Swansea" china.

Mrs. Philip Jones.

Four pieces of Swansea china, and several other specimens of old china.

Mrs. Simmonds.

Specimens of Swansea china, seven pieces.

An old card dish.

Miss Thomas.

One small plate with coat of arms and name of Thomas Lewis.

One ditto stamped "T. and Eliz. Lewis, 1794", said to be local ware.

Four antique round dishes.

Miss Lewis.

Dish of early delf ware.

Old dish discovered in Priory Gardens during the flood, 1826.

Cabinet of old china, specimens of Bow, Chelsea, Derby, Dresden, Eggshell, Japanese, Worcester, Wedgwood, Leeds, Plymouth, old Staffordshire.

Mr. C. Finch.

Specimens of old china were also exhibited by the following:—
Mr. J. H. Smith, six pieces; Mrs. Evans, four pieces; Mrs. Davis Traws Mawr, ten pieces of old Wedgwood; Mrs. B. Jones, a variety of blue, blue and white, red Wedgwood; Mrs. Jones, Emporium, a large number of pieces; Mrs. Daubeney; Mr. Stephens, eleven pieces: Mr. R. M. Davies, a very large china punch bowl, beautifully painted; Mr. G. Bagnall, two smaller bowls; Mrs. M. Jones, a curious puzzle jug; Mrs. D. R. Thomas, wassail cup and double magnum bottle stamped "T. 1770."

MANUSCRIPTS, ETC.

Illuminated pedigree of Arthur Laugharne, a scion of the family of Laugharne of St. Bride's, compiled 1675. C. Bath, Esq.

Facsimile and autograph signatures of Carmarthen mayors and of sovereigns of England from 1400 to 1875, folio.

Records of Carmarthen Town Council from 1582 till 1603, original parchment manuscript. 4to.

The fourteen earliest charters granted to Cardiff. MS. folio.

Mr. Alcwyn C. Evans.

Old register book of the parish of St. Ishmael's, 1560.

Rev. O. Jones.

Copy of inscription on Carew Cross. Miss Schawe Protheroe.

Synopsis of inscribed stones in South Wales and Monmouthshire, according to Camden.

Diary in "Coelbren y Beirdd."

Rev. A. Roberts.

Rubbings from Priory Church, Brecon.

Early Christian inscriptions, Ireland, by Petrie (three Nos.)

H. W. Lloyd, Esq.

Baptismal register of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, 1671-1689.

Letter of Walter Scott, in which, writing of the murder of Sir Francis Kinloch by his brother Gordon, he speaks of a murdered man who is not dead.

R. Drane, Esq.

Illuminated missal said to have belonged to the late Ven. Archdeacon Williams.

A charter for the towne and countie of Carmarthen, in the countie of Carmarthen, 2 Jacob i, 1607.

Charter, 4 George III.

Minute book of council commencing March, 1799.

Mayor and Corporation of Carmarthen.

Charter of 22nd Henry VI.

Inspeximus charter under seal of Duchy of Lancaster, 32 Hen. VIII.
Charter of 4 Edward VI.

Charter of 16 James I.

Mayor and Corporation of Kidwelly.

Charter of Sir Guido de Brian to the burgesses of Talacharn, and
translation of the same.

Deed of assignment from trustees of Whitmill, Curran meadow,
Hugdon, and three acres of land to other trustees, being burgesses
of Laugharne. 27 Dec. 1658.

"A Booke of Survey of the Castle, Lordship, and Manor of Tallaugharne,
alias Laugharne, the 2nd day of October, in the 34th year
of the Rayne of our Soveraigne Lady Elizabeth", taken on the
attainder of Sir John Perrot.

Charter of William III granted to Thomas Powell, giving right of
holding markets and fairs. Translation of the same.

The Portreeve of Laugharne.

Charters of Richard II, 1377; Edward IV, 1461; Henry VIII,
1509; Charles II, 1642, with a translation.

The Mayor and Corporation of Pembroke.

Charters of 1st Richard II, 1377; 9th Richard II, 1386; 2nd
Henry IV, 1401; 2nd Henry V, 1414; 8th Henry VI, 1430;
5th Edward IV, 1466; 24th Henry VIII, 1533; 1st Mary, 1553;
2nd Elizabeth, 1559; 2nd James I, 1604; 7th James I, 1609;
6th William and Mary, 1695.

John Musselwycke, his deede for a messuage. 16 Henry V.

A fee ferme to John Howell and Margaret his wiffe by John Jeffery
Clerk and others graunted at 2s. 8d. per ann. in the Mydel, in the
Hill Streete, now in the tenure of John Rowes heirs. 31 Henry
VIII.

Bond in £100 given by John ap David to the Town Council in 1648.
Indenture from Lewis Sutton to Matthew Synnett. 40 Elizabeth.

Deed 33 Henry VI, Wm. Dyer and others.

Deed 16 Elizabeth, Thomas Woogan.

Bond for £10 between Thomas Vogles and John Sutton, 5th Ed-
ward VI.

Fee ferme of a 3d parte of a Burgage in the midell towne. John
Jeffrey; Henry ap Rhydderch. 31 Henry VIII.

Deed 16 James I, 1618.

Bond of David Jurdan to William Vawer for 100 marcs. 22 Eliz.

Deed of 1381 sale of land.

Deed 4th Henry VIII Philip Rees and Philip Robyn.

Deed Wm. Roffe, John Rowe, and others, conveying Burgage to
David Maunsell and others. 17 Henry VI.

Conveyance of Burgage by Sydan Philip to David Gwyn Clerk.
14 Henry VI.

Deed 12 Edward IV, conveyance of Burgage by John Watcyn
Clerk, chaplain of St. Mary the Virgin to Robert Smyth and
others.

Indenture 14 Henry VIII between John Richards and others.

Bond of Thomas Woogan to William Vayre of Bristol for £100,
16 Eliz. 1574.

Bond from Lewis Sutton to Roger Synnett for £100. 39th Eliz.

Lease from William Gwyn to Thomas Higday. 1 Mary.

Bond for fifty pounds from Thomas Hill, John Wade and others, to
the Mayor, Vice Comes, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Haverfordwest.
16 Car. 1640.

Letter of O. Cromwell to the Mayor and Aldermen of Havreford-
west, 14 July, 1648, giving order that the castle of Havreford-
west be speedily demolished; countersigned by Samuel Lort and
John Lort. Mayor and Corporation of Haverfordwest.

Grant from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, constable of Gloster,
and Lord of Rhos and Rivoniocke of lands in the lordship and
borough of Denbigh for military services. *Temp. Edward I, circ.*
1290, in Norman French not dated.

Charter of 20 Nov., 22 Henry VII (1506), confirming charters of
Richard III, Henry IV, Richard II, Edward I to Henry de Lacy.

Charter of 26 May, 1 Henry VIII (1509) confirming charters of
Henry VII, Richard II, Edward II, Edward I, to Henry de Lacy.

Charter of 25 April, 5 Edward VI (1550), *InspeXimus* of all the pre-
vious charters. 30 April, 4 Elizabeth (1562), Confirmation of
charter of Edward VI annexed.

Governing charter, 14 Charles II (1638), *InspeXimus* of 29 Eliz., 18
Edw. I, 6 Edward III, 2 Richard II, 2 Richard III.

Grant from aldermen, bailiffs, and capital burgesses incorporating
the Company of Corvizers. 4 Sep. 40 Elizabeth, 1598.

Inquisition into the charities of the borough in the name of Oliver
Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. 13
July, 1655.

Copy of the warrant of the Privy Council concerning musters of
soldiers, from the Earl of Pembroke.

Warrant from the Privy Council of Queen Elizabeth in 41st year of
her reign (6 Feb. 1598) to join the county of Denbigh in muster-
ing soldiers. Signatures: "Tho. Egerton, C.S." (Lord Keeper).
"Nottingham." "Essex." "Northe." "W. Knollys." "J.
Buckhurst."

Order of Lord Protector Cromwell to restore to Wm. Jones the
vicarage of Denbigh, of which he had been deprived by William
Carter claiming under institution made fourteen years previously.
24 August, 1654.

Warrant from Earl of Northampton transmitting a further order
of Council about musters. 19 Feb. 1618.

Earliest election of a burgess or freeman by the aldermen, bailiffs,
and capital burgesses or common council. 17 June, 1701.

Letter of Sir Thomas Myddelton to Colonel Twistleton of Denbigh
Castle applying for a grant of money to a poor inhabitant, Hugh
Dryhurst, from funds in the hands of the corporation. 12 July,
1649.

Letter of Sir Hugh Myddelton to the aldermen, bailiffs, and capital burgesses on the death of his cousin Panton, the recorder recommending his cousin Hugh Parry to be recorder. 13 March, 1618. Letter from William Lloyd, Penporchell, sending 11s. to the aldermen, to be spent in any liquor they please on the restoration and coronation of Charles II. 23 April, 1661.

Order from the Privy Council of Charles II (5 March, 1680) to chief magistrates of Denbigh to enforce the taking of the sacrament by corporate and other officers. Signatures: "Worcester", "Sunderland", "Bathe", "H. London", "Leoline Jenkins", "Thomas Dolman".

Answer of the corporation of Denbigh to the order of the Privy Council of Charles II, about the taking of oaths by corporate and other officers. 15 June, 1680.

Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh.

Original letters of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. C. Finch.

Letter from John Thurloe, Cromwell's private secretary, 16 Dec. 1653, to Thomas William Lloyd of Altycadno, High Sheriff of Carmarthen, desiring him to proclaim Cromwell Lord Protector.

Autograph letter of Shelley to his publishers, 18 December, 1810. "I have in preparation a novel. It is principally constituted to convey metaphysical and political opinions by way of conversation."

A copy of Bishop Richard Davies' funeral sermon preached on Walter Earl of Essex in Carmarthen parish church, 16 Nov., 1576.

Sketch of Carmarthen history by, and in the handwriting of, Dr. Meyrick, the historian of Cardiganshire.

Mrs. Buckley, Bryn y Caerau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An ecclesiastical dish, measuring 16 in. in diameter, in laten, with scallop border, and the "Temptation of our first Parents" in centre. There are two inscriptions round, but very obscure.

R. Goring Thomas, Esq.

Shoemaker's rule, bearing the date "1664 i. b.", illustrative of the French fashion in use in England in the reign of Charles I. Coelbren y Beirdd.

Lock from Oystermouth Castle.

A bronze figure of Mars, *cinqe cento*, found at foot of London Bridge. Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

Brass altar candlestick, supposed to have been used in a Monastery in Pembrokeshire.

Small China tea-caddy and mug "very old".

Mr. Hurlbatt.

Three *cinqe cento* panels illustrating the creation, temptation, and expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden.

The Bishop of St. David's.

Portion of handle of pitcher.

Arrowhead.

Two pieces of soft sandstone, supposed to be styles for drawing, that with the hole being much worn at the end.

Piece of ridge tile.

Lacquered knob, object and use unknown.

Draughtsman of horse bone, probably 12th century.

Leaden button found on the rampart.

Leaden bolts, of which thirty-six were found at the bottom of a well 32 ft. deep.

From Manorbeer Castle, by J. R. Cobb, Esq.

Pair of ladies dress shoes, middle of last century.

Lady's knife and fork, cornelian handles, silver mounted, in tapestry case, 18th cent.

Larger knife in leathern case, 18th cent.

Hunting-knife sheath, 16th cent., and key discovered deep in the moat of Cardiff Castle. R. Drane, Esq.

Large ancient salver.

R. Goring Thomas, Esq.

A collection of Burmese articles—boxes, coins, photographs, and Burmese writing; Burmese "permits" to trade, written with a style on papyrus, bearing king's seal; oak box made of a piece of beam of Temple Church; Indian box. Mrs. Stephens.

A handsome Affghan chief's shawl, taken at Istalip, 1842, and a portion of the outer gate of Ghuznee Palace. Mrs. Kyle.

Two large Chinese feather fans. Mr. R. M. Davies.

Collection of shells.

Mr. F. Davies.

Chinese lady's shoe, said to be 150 years old.

Fiji chieftain's head-dress; beads from Fiji islands.

Eastern bottle.

Mrs. R. H. Morris.

Curious early clock and inkstand.

Carved oak panel from St. Alban's, Hertfordshire. Mr. C. Finch.

Ivory headed cane, inlaid with silver, supposed to be a relic from one of the stranded ships of the Spanish Armada.

Link and rings puzzle, said to have been a Welsh device for fastening a gate. Mr. W. Spurrell.

Glass beads taken from a skeleton, supposed from the situation of the grave and form of skull to be one of the aboriginal inhabitants of Jamaica.

Carved idol taken during the Chinese war, 1844.

Indian figures: "blacksmith", "tailor", "washerman", "acrobat", native carving.

Indian brooch "Taj Mahal", Delhi, painted by native artist.

Ivory Chinese juggler: Indian fan of ostrich feathers—of ferns.

Fine specimens of Indian carving: writing case, bookstand, card box.

Several memorials gathered from the grave of Sir H. Havelock, Sir H. Lawrence, and the Memorial Gardens, Cawnpore.

G. A. Hutchins, Esq. and Mrs. B. Jones.

Two Chinese boots, scales, and two fans. Mrs. Daubeney.

Large model of Kidwelly Church, made by Mrs. K. B. Evans, in 1842, showing the shutters on the windows, necessary on account of the fairs then held in the churchyard. T. W. A. Evans, Esq.

Two Chinese idols.	Mrs. D. Davies (Traws Mawr).
Two specimens of old tapestry work.	
Silver brocaded silk dress, temp. Elizabeth.	Miss Stokes.
Three pairs of old shoe buckles.	
A bowie knife—an Indian knife—a Burmese idol.	
A pair of curious boots, made by a Carmarthenshire man in Bristol gaol.	
	Rev. D. H. Davies.
A curious back-scratcher.	E. Riley, Esq.
A quaint specimen of old tapestry, illustrating the parable of "Dives and Lazarus".	Mrs. W. E. James.
Four oaken tallies, notched variously, determining the price of certain articles sold at Laugharne. The Portreeve of Laugharne.	
Upper molar (2) of Elephas primigenius, from Coygan Cave.	J. Romilly Allen, Esq.
Teeth and bones of Rhinoceros tichorinus, Hyæna spelæa, Equus caballus, var. fossilis; Bos primigenius, Cervus tarandus, found in Coygan Cave.	Dr. Hearder and Rev. R. H. Morris.

PRINTED BOOKS, ETC.

- Swansea Guide. By the Rev. John Oldisworth, Master of the Free Grammar School. The Natural History by Dr. Turton. 12mo, 1802.
Oldisworth's Tenby Guide, with Notices of other Towns in Wales. 1810.
- Sir John Prise's Historia Brytannica Defensio. 8vo, 1573.
- Pontici Virunni Britanniae Historia. 12mo, 1584.
- Gildas de Conquesta Britanniae. 12mo, 1568.
- Gildas' Epistle. 12mo, 1638. Translated.
- Oweni Epigrammata. 12mo, 1742. Vratislaviæ.
- Summary View of the Articles exhibited against the late Bishop of St. David's (Watson). 12mo, 1701. "After Bishop Watson's deprivation the see of St. David's was vacant five years and eight months, until the election of the very learned and reverend Dr. George Bull thereto, 23 March, 1705."
- Bywyd Robinson Crusoe. 12mo, Caerfyrddin, 1810.
- Burgess' Christian Knowledge. 3rd ed. 12mo, 1805.
- H. Llwyd's Britannica Descriptionis Fragmentum. 12mo, 1572.
- Burton's History of Wales. 12mo, 1695.
- Ditto. 12mo, 1733. 2nd ed.
- Works of Judge Jenkins upon divers Statutes. "By David Jenkins, prisoner in Newgate."
- Welsh Piety, or a further Account of the Circulating Welsh Charity Schools, 1745-6. By Griffith Jones, Llanddowror. 8vo, 1747.
- Evans' Sermons to Young People. 12mo, 1772.
- Scarow's Letters rendered into English by J. Davies of Kidwelly, 1677.
- Life and Death of Vavasor Powell. 12mo, 1671.
- Dr. Powel's History of Wales, "augmented by W. Wynne, A.M." 8vo, 1702.

Thomas Pugh's "British and Outlandish Prophesies, very antient, foretelling the several revolutions which hath and shall befall the scepter of England; the late wars; the late King's death; his Highness' conquest and arrival to the scepter, &c. And that his Highness that now is shall conquer most of them. Also his Highness's lineal descent from the antient Princes of Brittan, clearly manifesting that Hee is the Conqueror they so long prophesied of." 1658.

Fleetwood's Life and Miracles of St. Wenefrede, etc. 8vo, 1713.

Philipps' Pedigrees of Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire, in continuation of Lewis Dwnn, to about 1700-1710; together with Lists of Sheriffs of the three Counties, from their first Appointment, Henry VIII.

Sir T. Philipps' Pedigrees of Glamorganshire, from MSS. of Sir Isaac Heard, Knt., Garter King of Arms.

Owen's Review of the True Nature of Schisme. 1657.

Royal Institution of South Wales, per Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A.

Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain.

Sammes' Antiquities of Ancient Britain. Plates. 1676.

Francis Green, Esq.

Powell's History of Wales, black letter, 1584.

Llyfr Gweddï Gyffredin, black letter, 1664. C. Bath, Esq.

Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans. Folio, large paper, reprint of 1661 edition.

Betham's Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World. 1795 (Horace Walpole's copy).

Lewis Dwnn's Heraldic Visitations of Wales.

Edward Lhuyd's Archæologia Britannica. 1707.

Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores Veteres, 1684-91. 3 vols. Formerly owned by Stephanus Baluzius Tutelensis, the great ecclesiastical historian.

Gorcheshton Beirdd Cymru, the first "Pais Wen" edition, 1773.

Cambrobrytannice Cymraecæ Linguæ Institutiones, by Dr. J. D. Rhys. Small folio, 1592.

Barddoniaeth Davydd ab Gwilym. 1 vol., 8vo, 1789.

Gwaith Lewis Glyn Cothi, with autograph MS. Glossary, and notes of the editors, Gwalter Mechain and Ioan Tegid.

Humphrey Llwyd's Historie of Cambria, black letter, with portrait, 1584.

W. Wynne's History of Wales, 8vo, 1697.

History of Wales, by Dr. John Jones of Derwydd, Carmarthenshire. 8vo, with portrait.

John Stowe's Annals of England, black letter, 1631.

Camden's Britannia, 12mo, 2nd edition, 1587.

Camden's Remaines concerning Britain, small 4to, 1614.

Churchyard's Worthines of Wales, 12mo.

Dugdale's Baronage of England. 3 vols. in 2, folio, 1675.

The Cambro-Briton. 3 vols. Mr. Alcwyn C. Evans.

Emanuel Bowen's English Atlas, with maps of all the counties in

- England and Wales laid down on a large scale, each map illustrated with a general description of the county, its cities, etc., and historical extracts relative to trade, manufactures, present state of inhabitants, etc., 1750. Mr. W. J. Rickard.
- Wicliff's translation of the New Testament.
- Tyndal's New Testament.
- Luther's Bible, with curious plates. Rev. D. H. Davies.
- Breeches Bible, 1582.
- Bible, black letter, with Sternhold and Hopkins Psalms, 1613.
- Bible, black letter, 1628. One ditto, 1634.
- Laws of Hywel Dda in Welsh and Latin, 1730.
- Camden's Britannia, 1610.
- Sir W. Raleigh's History, 1614.
- The Key of History, 1631.
- Trapp's Commentary, 1647.
- Hayward's Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul, 1632.
- Goodwin's Sermons—one on Real Thankfulness on the occasion of the taking in of the Castles of Carmarthen and Monmouth, 1646.
- Cowley's Works, 5th edition, 1678.
- Rushworth's Historical Collections, 1659.
- Quarle's Argalus and Parthenia, 1621.
- Feltham's Resolves, 1670.
- Cave's Lives of the Apostles and Fathers, 1683.
- Book of Bertram the priest, 1687.
- A description of the Counties of England and Wales, 1796, with plates.
- A Catalogue of Kings of England, Archbishops and Bishops, 1641. Mrs. Brigstocke.
- The Newe Testament, faithfully translated, 1598.
- Holy Bible. Field, 1653. R. G. Thomas, Esq.
- Eirenarcha, or of the office of Justices of the Peace, by Wm. Lambard, 1607.
- Bible, with curious plates and genealogies, 1648. J. H. Barker, Esq.
- Welsh Testament, by Wm. Salesbury, 1567.
- Book of Homilies, 1678. Rev. O. Jones, St. Ishmael's.
- Prayer Book, black letter, 1632. Miss Schawe Protheroe.
- Commentary, by P. Perkins, 1631.
- Delphin Virgil, 1722, belonged to Rev. Peter Williams. J. L. Williams, Esq.
- Prayer Book of the time of Charles II, with curious illustrations. Mr. R. M. Davies.
- Causei Museum Romanum. 2 vols. (plates).
- The Gloucester Journal, March 1726 to June 1727. Dr. Hearder.
- St. James' Chronicle, newspaper, 1806. Miss Evans.
- A play bill of Carmarthen Theatre, 1809, in which Edmund Kean is announced to perform Macbeth, and Mrs. Kean, a gentlewoman. Mr. Cherry appears in the favourite character of Jobson, the Cobbler. Mr. T. Mostyn Davies.

Calendar of special Winter Assizes, held at Carmarthen, Dec. 22nd, 1843, to try the Rebecca rioters, before Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

Mr. James Davies.

A number of old Welsh and English books, 1637-1690. Some printed at Carmarthen.

Mr. W. R. Edwards.

Les Tenures du Monsieur Littleton, black letter. 1583.

Golwg ar y Byd, 1725. The first book printed in Carmarthen was Thomas Williams' *Oeslyfr*, printed by Nicholas Thomas in 1724. This book is one of three printed by him in 1725. Probably he was the first Carmarthen printer.

Dydd y Farn Fawr. 1727.

Richards' Welsh Dictionary. 1753. Has a curious memorandum of its having been bound by D. D. Davies (afterwards Sir D. D. Davies), the physician who attended at the birth of our gracious Queen.

The Bloody Assizes held by Lord Jeffreys. 1705.

Annus Mirabilis (1666). By Dryden. 1667.

Peter Martyr's Commentarie upon the whole Booke of the Proverbs of Salomon. 1596.

Dodona's Grove. By James Howel. 1649. He was one of the Clerks of Charles I's Privy Council, and a native of Abernant.

Primitiae. By Connop Thirlwall. 1809. The first Essay was written when he was seven years of age.

Bucheddau yr Apostolion. 1704. Has Twm o'r Nant's autograph. "Thomas Edwards hees book."

Gweledigaethu y Bardd Cwsc. 1703. First edition.

Flores Poetarum Britanniarum. By Dr. Davies of Mallwyd. W. Spurrell, Esq., Carmarthen.

Lewis' History of Great Britain till the Death of Cadwaladr. 1729.

Meyrick's History of Cardigan. 1808.

Bartholomeo Angelico. 1491.

Pugh's Cambria. 1816.

Llyfr Gweddi Gyffredin. Black letter with ornamental initials. E. Ifowks, Llundain. 1664.

Joye's Exposition of Daniel. 1550.

Pylgrimage of Perfection. Black letter. 4to, 1526.

"New Testament in English, after the Greeke Translation, annexed with the Translation of Erasmus in Latin. Black letter. London, T. Gualtier pro I. C. 1550. Said to be by Sir John Cheke."

Prisei Historiae Britannicae Defensio. Small 4to. London, 1573. With autographs of Thomas Prise, Ric. Alfredus, 1573; and note of gift from John Prise, the author's nephew, to Robt. Harley, M.P. for Hereford, 1709.

The Byble. Matthew's Version, with Tyndal's Prologue and Notes. Black letter. Woodcuts. Folio. Daye and Seres, 1549.

Mr. C. T. Jefferies.

PRINTS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

584 illustrations of subjects of antiquarian and local interest in Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, and Pembrokeshire.

- Some blocks, cut by O. Jewitt, illustrating the memoir read by Col. G. Grant Francis on Henry de Gower, Bishop of St. David's, 1330. Colonel G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.
- Sketch of an urn found lately underneath the south transept of Laugharne Church. Miss Curtis.
- Two frames of large sized photographs from engraved portraits of eminent men connected with Wales in sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mr. Miller.
- Buck's long view of Carmarthen, the original drawing executed by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in 1748. Rev. L. M. Jones.
- Engravings by Nattier, 1708.—“Pierre Paul Rubens” after Van Dyck. “Marie de Medicis sous la forme de Minerve.” Rubens. “L'Exchange de deux Reines”, “Henri IV delibere sur son futur mariage”, “Le voyage de la Reine”, “Le mariage de la Reine”, “La naissance”, “Le Roi part pour la guerre”. Rubens. “Hernando Cortis”, “Petrus Arctinus”, “Andrea Versalio”. Titian. “Lucretia Borgia. Raphael. All in the old framing. Dr. G. J. Hearder.
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Account of Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the Meeting at Carmarthen in August, 1875:

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions	80	7	0	Advertising, postages, printing, & stationery	18	9	3
Sale of tickets	22	1	0	Hire of rooms, etc.	6	12	6
Admissions	6	13	6	Expenses of Museum, & carriage of articles . . .	8	0	3
				Attendants	7	5	0
				Excavations and compen- sation	3	6	9
				General expenses . . .	6	4	6
				Commission on tickets: paid Mr. Spurrell, £3, and another, 8s. 6d. . .	3	8	6
				Special artist	5	5	0
				Balance in hands of Lo- cal Treasurer	50	9	9
	£109	1	6		£109	1	6

Examined with vouchers, and found correct.

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1875.

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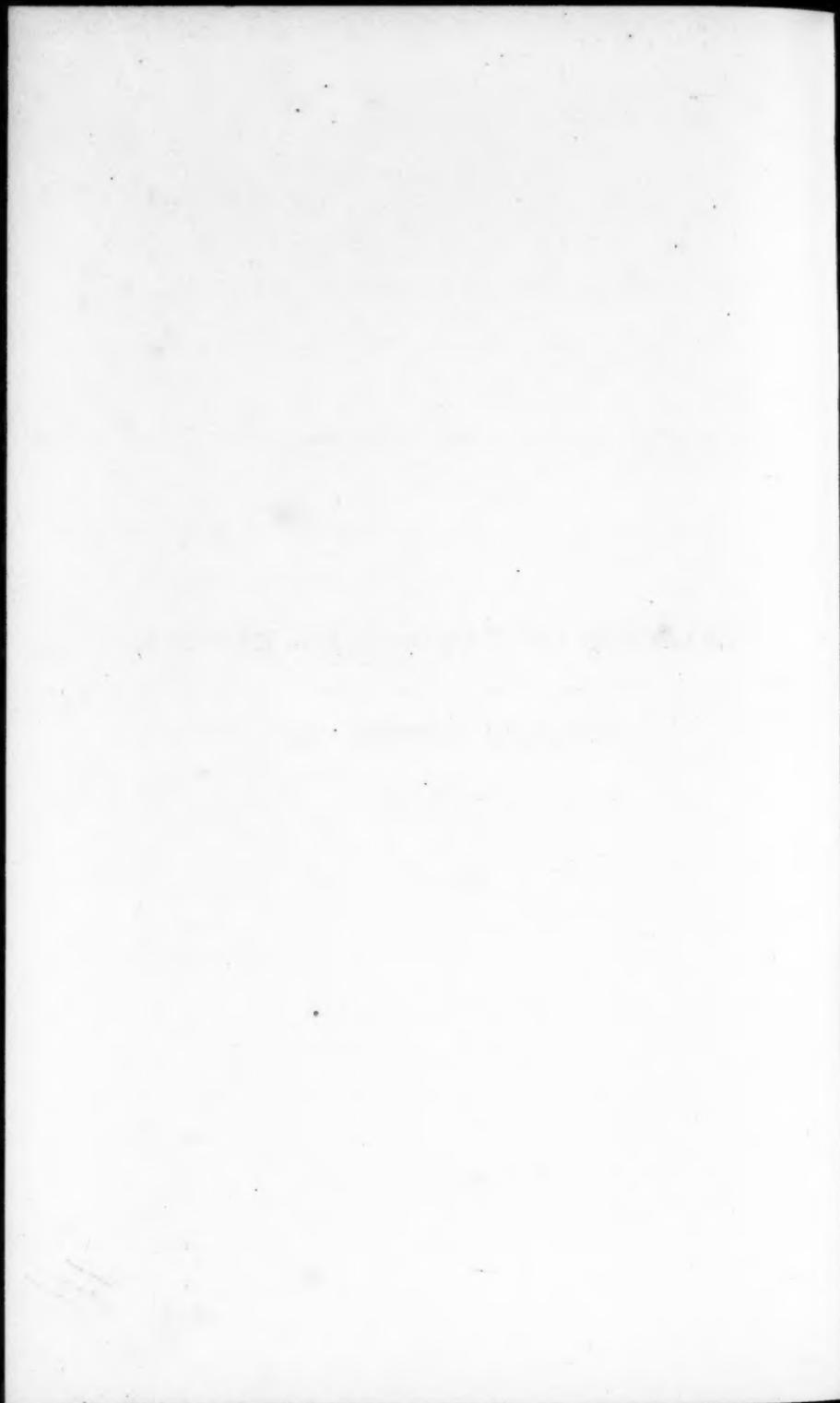
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CATALOGUE OF TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

WREXHAM MEETING, 1874.



CATALOGUE OF TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

WREXHAM MEETING, 1874.

THE temporary Museum was placed in a spacious apartment of the Corn Exchange.

PRIMÆVAL.

Four stone polished celts, varying from 6 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, from Carnac.

Bronze celt, without stop or loop; said to have been found near Marseilles. It is pierced for suspending, and is 6 inches long.

Paalstab, found under the roots of a tree near Glyn Ceiriog, Denbighshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Socketed celt, having an ornamental pattern, found in the deer park, Coed Marchan, near Ruthin; 3 inches long, and noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 218.

Socketed celt, square, and slightly ornamented; found at Rosneven, near Le Faou, Finisterre.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Three bronze celt-form implements, with unusually long slender shanks, without stops or loops. The cutting edge is semicircular, similar to some Irish ones represented in Sir W. Wilde's Catalogue of bronze implements, p. 373, fig. 272; but different in other respects, such as the stop and shank. These have all been washed with tin, and have never been used, or even finished after taken from the mould. They are all of the same length, six inches, and of the same proportions, so that they appear to have been cast in the same mould.

The shank only of a fourth example.

A remarkably small knife or dagger, about three inches long, and proportionably narrow. It has not been pierced for rivets.

Six paalstabs, all of the same length (6 inches), and evidently from the same mould. They do not appear to have been hammered or otherwise tooled, but to be in the same state as when cast.

A similar paalstab, except somewhat slighter. This has been broken in two parts. All the above found together at Rhosnesney, near Wrexham. They appear to have been portions of the stock of some manufacturer of such articles. Similar deposits have been found in North Wales.

Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.

A

Two paalstabs of dark metal, six inches long, and without loops, and supposed to be Irish.

Three others with loops, one of them ornamented with the simple and common pattern of parallel lines.

One socketed celt, similarly ornamented.

Portion of bronze dagger from Gorsedd Wen, near Selattyn. This tumulus is supposed to be the burial-place of Gwen, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen, of the sixth century. A full account of the opening of this mound, and the discovery of remains of a man, probably more than six and a half feet tall, has been given by Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, pp. 9-19.

A singular and perhaps unique stone knife and two flint arrow-heads, found in connection with red and other ware on Moel Fenlli, near Ruthin. The knife has been rudely ornamented, and is of so soft a stone as not to be of much use as a tool. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1850, p. 88, for an account and illustration of it by Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes, who discovered them during his examination of the great work on Moel Fenlli.

Major W. Cornwallis West, Ruthin Castle.

A wooden vessel or cup found in a turbaries near the Castle of Caergwrle. It is elaborately carved and richly inlaid on the exterior with thin gold, in various patterns. The gold leaf, which is extremely pure, is beautifully tooled. The principal ornamentation consists of zigzag parallel lines and deeply indented borders, exactly similar in this respect to the gold lunettes which have on several occasions been found in Ireland, and may be assigned to the same date. Its having been found near Caergwrle Castle may be thought to confirm the suggestion that that isolated eminence was occupied by a people anterior to Roman times. It was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, June 5, 1823, and an accurate engraving of it is given in the appendix of vol. xxi of the *Archæologia*, p. 543.

Rev. Canon Cunliffe.

Four flint arrow-heads, finely chipped (Irish).

A gold torque.

Two silver armlets.

Gold penannular rings, by some considered as money.

A fragment of the well known corslet, found near Mold in 1833, now in the British Museum. Two representations of it are given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, p. 428. The same indented bands as those of Mr. Cunliffe's cup enter largely into the system of ornamentation.

Stone bead, or button (British).

Bronze celt of the paalstab form, six inches long; found in North Wales.

Frederick Potts, Esq.

Flint arrow-heads, found near Llandderfel.

Col. Tottenham.

ROMAN, ETRUSCAN, ETC.

A collection of small gold ornaments and several patares from Etruscan tombs.

Collection of bronze statuettes from Italy. Among them is one of Mercury from Pompeii.

A large amphora.

Bas relief in terra cotta, both from Italy.

Glass, Samian ware, a bone skate and sandal from the bed of the Thames.

The following Roman remains were found in Chester:

A pair of gold ear-rings.

Three glass beads.

Leaden stamp (CLAVDIVS).

Bronze statuette.

Part of a small figure of Venus in terra cotta.

Several tiles stamped with the number of the twentieth legion.

A large number of vases and fragments of pottery.

Frederick Potts, Esq.

Roman lamp.

Fragment of Samian ware, with dog and chevron pattern, found on Moel Fenlli, 1850.

Major W. Cornwallis West.

Fragment of cinerary urn, with other pieces of pottery and bones, found at Hillbury.

J. Bury, Esq.

Fragments of Samian, black, and other ware. One of the Samian fragments is stamped with the potter's name.

Scored double flue tile, used in the walls of rooms.

Square flooring tiles.

A mass of concrete of brick, part of a flooring.

Pieces of rough lead, slags, and charcoal from an ancient smelting place, probably a Roman one.

Bronze needle or bodkin.

Bronze pin, perhaps a hairpin, but more probably used to fasten dresses. It is rather more than three inches long.

Two brooches of unusual pattern, which have lost their pins.

Two others of more simple and ordinary type; one of them is identically the same as that given in plate vii, fig. 11, in vol. i of Pennant's *Wales*.

Three brooches of the long form, similar to that figured in Pennant, plate viii, fig. 10.

A pendent heart-shaped ornament, similar to that given by Pennant, plate ix, fig. 17, and which he calls an amulet, suspended from the necks of children to protect them from certain evils. It is inlaid with red and blue enamel. The lower part of the shank is pierced, the head being large and slightly convex. All the above are of bronze.

A copper ornament, with blue and red enamel, edged with little projecting knobs, some of which are pierced.

In addition to the above were exhibited various rings of brass, ivory, and bronze. An iron pin and nails, and a large tooth of a wild boar.

The chief portion of the above, together with a Roman altar was found in 1828, during the levelling a part of Offa's Dyke. About 1870, the men digging for the foundation of a new house found the fine and other tiles and concrete floor; and during the present year were discovered remains of walls, strongly cemented with hard mortar, and the fragments of Samian and other ware above mentioned. All these articles were found in undisturbed ground, so that it is evident that the dyke had been thrown up over the site of a Roman dwelling. The lead and slags were found at the foot of Nant y Ffrith. There is a great similarity between these Roman relics and those found near Flint, described by Pennant as above mentioned.

R. V. Kyrke, Esq.

Vase dug up on the site of the house of Asinius Pollio.

Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.

COINS, MEDALS, ETC.

Electrotypes of decadadrachms, and other coins of Syracuse, Crotona, Clazomenæ, Amphipolis, etc.

Three first brass of Antoninus Pius. *R.*, BRITANNIA.

Brass medallion of Commodus. *R.*, BRITANIA.

Pennies of Alfred (Osneford), Canute, Harold, William I (Pax type). Crown-piece, so called, of Henry VIII.

Silver badge presented to Blake by Parliament about 1656.

Silver medal of Oliver Cromwell, by Simon.

Ditto of Gustavus Adolphus, by Hedlinger.

Ditto of baptism of the King of Rome, by Andrieu (the Napoleon series).

Thomas Jones, Esq., Llanerchrugog Hall.

Hemidrachm of Antalcidas. *R.*, Jupiter with a Victory in right hand; a small elephant in front.

Ditto of Philoxenus. *R.*, helmed horseman.

Ditto of Menander. *R.*, the Thessalian Minerva to left.

All found at Sompot, near Delhi.

Messrs. Egerton.

A small collection of denarii, and second and third brass, with some other coins not ancient. Dr. Williams.

Second and third brass of Domitian, Nerva, Marcus Antoninus, and Postumus. Found at Nant y Ffrith. R. V. Kyrke, Esq.

Two denarii, undescribed; found, one near Llanelidan, the other near Corwen. Mr. Roberts, Wrexham.

Augustus. *R.*, dates of office.

Claudius. *R.*, LIBERTAS AVGVSTA.

CATALOGUE OF TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

V

Nero. *R.*, VICTORIA...OV...Vespasian. *R.*, VICTORIA NAVALIS. Ditto, *R.*, ...REDUC... Ditto, S.P.Q.R.
ADSECTORI LIBERTATIS PVBLCÆ. Rare.Hadrian. *R.*, uncertain. Ditto, ANNONA.Faustina the Elder. *R.*, SALVTI AVGSTAE. Ditto, a tower; CONSECRATIO.Commodus. *R.*, female standing; legend defaced.Severus Alexander. *R.*, PROVIDENTIA AVG.Gordian III. *R.*, uncertain. Ditto, PROVIDENTIA AVG. supporting globe.

Philip the Elder. A stag; SAECVLARES AVGG. To commemorate the exhibition of the Sæcular Games.

Maximinus. *R.*, a female standing; legend uncertain.

All the above are second brass.

Diocletian. Smaller size. *R.*, IOVI ET HERCULI AVGG.

In addition to the above second brass:

A female head, AVGSTA. *R.*, female sitting, holding a globe.A crowned female head; inscription illegible. *R.*, three females standing.

Copper coin said to have been found in Pompeii. Legends and reverse uncertain.

Bronze medallion. Name obliterated. *R.*, a tower of three stories, found on coins of consecration.

Small copper coin of Philip II of Spain.

Two Nuremberg tokens. These, with three others, were found under five skeletons in a cavity in the lime-rocks at Llysfawen, near Abergele.

Gold unit of James I. *R.*, FACIAM EOS IN VNAM GENTEM.

Silver medal of Oliver Cromwell. PAX QVAERITVR BELLO; a lion holding a shield.

Richard Williams, Esq., Denbigh.

Halfpence of Edward II or Edward III.

Groats of Edward III, Henry VIII, and Charles II.

T. Rymer, Esq.

Set of Maundy money (Charles II) and five other silver coins.

Miss Trevor Parkins.

Six Japanese coins.

J. Gladstone, Esq.

Two glazed Frames exhibiting various coins.

A cabinet of tokens of the seventeenth century, of Roman and English coins. J. F. Edisbury, Esq.

Cabinet of coins.

T. T. Griffith, Esq.

Five silver medallettes.

Mrs. Yorke.

Peninsula medal with twelve bars.

E. Rowland, Esq.

Badge of a Drnid society.

Miss Trevor Parkins.

A collection of various coins and tokens.

Mr. John Powell of Regent Street, Wrexham.

Bronze coin of the Julian family. An elephant, below which is CÆSAR; the Punic for elephant. *R.*, the capeduncula, or small sacrificial vessel, the aspergillum, the axe, and the albotogalerus, or white hat of the Flamen Dialis. This denarius was restored by Trajan with a slight alteration.

- Denarius of Nerva. *R.*, CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM.
 Alexandrus Severus. *R.*, titles.
 Philip the Elder. *R.*, MONETA.
 Another. *R.*, titles.
 Edward I. Penny, London.
 Edward IV. Groat, ditto.
 Henry VII. Groat.
 Henry VIII. Groat, second coinage ; half-groats of York and Canterbury.
 Edward VI. Crown.
 Mary. Groat : VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA.
 Elizabeth. Halfcrown, shilling, and sixpence ; sixpence milled.
 Charles I. Real, or thirty shilling-piece : HIS PRÆSVM VT PROSIM.
 Unit or sovereign of twenty shillings : FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA.
 Newark siege-piece : xxx, 1646.
 Charles II. Two guinea-piece, 1664. Rose-crown.
 William and Mary. Half guinea, 1690. Halfcrown, 1689.
 Anne. Guinea. Crown, 1708. Halfcrown, 1703. Shilling.
 George I. Quarter-guinea, 1718. Shilling, 1723.
 George II. Five guinea-piece, 1729. Two guinea-piece, 1738. Half-crown, 1739. Shilling.
 George III. Guinea, 1813. Halfguinea, 1802. Halfcrown (first type). Bank tokens of five, three shillings, eighteen-pence, and one shilling.
 Touch-pieces of Charles II and James II.
 Specimens of Maundy money from James II to George III.
 T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.

BRONZE MEDALS.

- Bust of Venus. *R.*, Cupid bound to a shell, a butterfly in his hands.
 A. Bovy.
 Bust in profile of the Marquis of Cornwallis. *R.*, the Marquis receiving the two children of Tippoo as hostages, 1793. C. H. Kükler.
 Earl Howe, bust in profile. *R.*, hostile fleets in battle ; JUNE 1, 1794. Kükler.
 Duncan, bust in profile. *R.*, sailor nailing the British flag to the masthead ; defeat of the Dutch fleet, 11 Oct., 1797. Hancock.
 Medal commemorating the defeat of the English on the coast of Brittany, 1757.
 Bronze cast medallion of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. She is called here Maria alone. The same occurs in other medals.
 Coronation medal, silver, of Charles I, 1625. *R.*, hand issuing from a cloud.
 Silver martyrdom medal, Charles I. *R.*, a landscape, animals feeding ; above, an arm issuing from a cloud, with a crown, from which rays issue ; VIRTUT. EXME. FORTUNAM EX ALIIS.
 Oval medal, silver gilt, of Charles I and his Queen. Bust of Charles on obverse, Henrietta Maria on reverse.

Silver medal of Oliver Cromwell, by Thos. Simon. A lion holding a shield on which are the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew and the Irish harp; and on an escutcheon of pretence, the Protector's family arms of a lion rampant; PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO.

Silver medal of Anne. *R.*, crown and heart, etc.; ATAVIS REGIBVS; around, ENTIRELY ENGLISH.

Another. *R.*, Britannia with olive branch, spear, etc., ships at sea, men ploughing and sowing; COMPOSITIS VENERANTUR ARMIS, 1713. Coronation medal, silver, George I. *R.*, King seated in coronation-chair, 20 Oct., 1714.

Small gold coronation medal of Augustus II of Poland, 15 Sept., 1697. *R.*, an arm with sword issuing out of a cloud.

Gold medal, Clement XI. *R.*, Temple of Janus; CLAUSIT ANNO IUBI-LEI MDCC.

The later French *ecu* of Louis XVI, immediately succeeded by the five franc-piece. The bust of Louis is still retained with the title of "Roi des François." Struck "an. 5 de la Liberté."

Gold piece of Gustavus Adolphus II of Sweden, 1631.

Gold piece, half-dobraz, of Maria of Portugal, 1791.

Rix-dollar of Ferdinand VI of Spain, 1759. Arms of Spain, with those of France, in a scutcheon of pretence.

Quarter rix-dollar of the same, 1754. Another of 1748.

Rix-dollar and quarter rix-dollar of Charles III, 1774.

Small silver coin of Charles II of Spain. A cross with three pellets and annulet alternately in the angles of the cross; CIVI. BARCINO, 1682.

Half-thaler of John George, Duke of Saxony. Elected 1679.

Russian rouble of 100 copecks.

Ruyder, or fourteen guilder-piece of Holland, 1682. Armed figure standing with sword, etc.

American half-dollar, 1812.

T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.

SEALS, RINGS, ETC.

Massive gold ring with the monogram of the Virgin, of the fifteenth century.

Seal of the Commonwealth, by Thomas Simon.

Thomas Jones, Esq.

Impression of brass seal found in a garden at St. Martin, reading SAVNCA, sic, MARGORETA, sic, apparently of the fifteenth century, and coarsely executed.

Impression of brass seal found on the beach at Boulogne, reading SPG[?]IPES QVENEIL, which may be s (sigillum) Philipes Queneil. A person of that name was commander of the French fleet in the fourteenth century, according to Froissart.

Brass thumb ring dug up in a field near Gresford, with a coat of arms, 1 and 4, three fleur-de-lis, 2 and 3 blank. It is probably of the seventeenth century.

Miss Cunliffe.

- Cast of seal of Evesham Abbey. T. T. Griffith, Esq.
 Cast of great seal of Stephen. J. Melly, Esq.
 Gold ring from Coomassie with the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Mrs. Trevor Parkins.

JEWELRY, GOLD, SILVER, ETC.

- Star of Legion of Honour, from Waterloo.
 Brooch of Mary Queen of Scots, with a lock of her hair (authenticated).

- Pair of gold Indian bangles. Miss Cunliffe.
 Ancient Normandy gold ornaments of cross and heart (with modern Lady Cunliffe.
 ear-rings) to match. Miss Egerton.
 Silver beaker (1613). In this Foster Cunliffe, grandfather of Sir Foster Cunliffe, and godson of Charles II, was placed when born. Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.
 Gold pins, with portrait of the Queen and Prince Consort, presented to the late Miss Lloyd, of Wigaedd, by the Queen. Mrs. Trevor Parkins.

- Silver mace of the mayor of Holt, 1606.
 Another called the queen's mace, 1709.
 Ancient drinking cup, formerly used in the enrolment of the burgesses of Holt.
 Loving cup presented to the Mayors of Holt by Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., member for the borough. T. Rymer, Esq.
 Small silver casket used during the great plague. E. Rowland, Esq.
 Gold sleeve buttons given by James II to Dr. Ralph Taylor.
 Silver punch ladle, given by Charles I to Sir Charles Molloy. T. T. Griffith, Esq.

ARMS, ARMOUR, ETC.

- Four suits of armour of the sixteenth century, some of them inlaid, and all of foreign manufacture. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.
 Iron arrow-head found in Ruthin Castle.
 Iron lock also found in the same castle.
 Pair of spurs of the time of the Commonwealth. Major W. Cornwallis West.
 Two swords found in the ruins of Holt Castle.
 Two other swords of older date.
 A sword ploughed up near Gravelotte.

- Ancient spur. T. Rymer, Esq.
 Three pieces of armour. Simon Yorke, Esq.
 Indian matlock, scabbards, and cutlasses.
 Eagle from Waterloo. T. T. Griffith, Esq.

Sword.	Mr. Roberts-Corwen.
Ancient dagger.	J. Powell, Esq.
Another.	Miss Hayes, Gatewen.
Brace of pistols.	A. W. Edwards, Esq.
Long knife (Cyllly Hirion), said to be Saxon, found at Llwyn Glas, Cardiganshire.	Miss Hughes.
Ancient sword.	John Lewis, Esq.
Four oriental swords, two of them Indian.	
Australian war club.	Mrs. Egerton.
Pistol, supposed to have been one of a brace belonging to the young Pretender.	General Townsend.
Three dress swords.	Simon Yorke, Esq.
Cannon ball from Caergwrle Castle.	Dr. Williams.
Bavarian military badge from Gravelotte.	Miss Trevor Parkins.
French cutlass of the date of the first revolution.	T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.
Persian shield.	J. Lewis, Esq.
Three war clubs, South Sea.	J. Broughton, Esq.
Two hatchets of flint, ditto of bone, from the Friendly Islands.	J. Pryce Jones, Esq.

MEDIÆVAL FICTILE WARE, GLASS, ETC.

Dish and jar of Majolica ware.	
Tyg, or drinking cup, old Staffordshire.	
Essence bottle set with cameos.	
Eight specimens of Wedgwood ware.	
Portion of an ancient Japanese tea service, enamelled.	
Small Turkish china bottle.	
Water bottle from Cashmere.	Miss Cunliffe.
Vase of Gris de Flandres.	
A similar one dug up in Piccadilly.	
Three specimens of modern Egyptian pottery.	Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.
Mediæval small jug, found near Ruthin.	
Cup and saucer of Japanese egg shell overlaid with wicker work.	Major Cornwallis West, Ruthin Castle.
Specimens of Plymouth porcelain by William Cookworthy.	Captain Gladstone.
Plaque cup, saucer, and cream jug of Bristol ware.	
Basket of Dresden china.	R. C. Rawlins, Esq.
Vase of old Shrewsbury ware by Turner.	
Specimens of Burmese ware.	
Toilet service of Oriental china.	J. Broughton, Esq.
Glass bowl, engraved with name of William III.	
	Mr. Daniel (Ship) Wrexham.

WREXHAM MEETING.

- Two china jars, said to be of the time of Elizabeth. T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.
- Old Majolica ware. Rev. J. Dixon.
- Dish of Early English ware.
- Four ale pots of the times of Charles II, William and Mary, George I.
- Three ancient glass jugs.
- Dish of old tortoiseshell ware.
- Delf bowl.
- Small jug and tankard of Fulham ware.
- Two cornucopias of old Staffordshire ware.
- Ancient plaque of porcelain.
- Old English dish by W. Talor, about 1670.
- Porcelain bust of Homer.
- Collection of ancient tobacco pipes. E. Rowland, Esq.
- Vase of Majolica Savona ware.
- Dish, old Staffordshire Rev. J. Dixon.
- Encaustic tile, with figure of Virgin and Child, found at Sheerness. Mrs. Trevor Parkins.
- Ancient vase. Mrs. White.
- Three old English ware dishes
- Two Delft ones, one of them having the arms and motto of the Murray family. J. F. Edisbury, Esq.
- Three cups and a saucer of old English china. Mr. John Fraser.
- China jug, basin, and teapot.
- Basin of Lowestoft ware. Mrs. J. Ellis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Small brass cross found in the churchyard of Gualsfield, near Welshpool. It is figured and described in the collections of the Powysland Club. Rev. D. P. Lewis.
- Two handles of a bronze vessel found in digging foundations for the modern part of Ruthin Castle.
- Human bones from a sarcophagus found at Perugia, 1857.
- Gilt and enamelled Venetian metal-case of the fifteenth century, with the Contarini arms. It was secured by padlock against the bottles within being tampered with. Major W. Cornwallis West.
- Indian fanholder, supposed to be at least two hundred years old.
- An étui-case and miniature of its owner, Mrs. Hunt, dated 1742.
- Riding-whip inscribed "John Hunt, 1681."
- Burmese idol taken during the second Burmese war.
- Lyre-bird screen from Australia. T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.
- Gilt matchbox with agates inserted in lid.

Small silver box said to have been used in London during the plague of 1665.

Carved panel with armorial bearings.

Antique mosaics.

Two ancient enamels.

Ancient shoes.

E. Rowland, Esq.

Miss Hayes.

Ancient horn.

Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.

Brass miller's measure found near Llanbrynmair.

Mr. Fraser.

Old snuffbox.

Wooden tongs for carrying dogs out of church, from Llanyrys Church.

Rev. D. R. Thomas.

A jointed horseshoe. Cromwell is said to have left his horse at a smithy between Holt and Wrexham; but this is hardly ground for conjecturing that this shoe was connected with this animal. Jointed horseshoes were invented in the fifteenth century by Fiaschi, the first writer on the art of shoeing horses.

Mr. T. Williams, King's Mills.

Old thermometer.

W. J. Sisson, Esq.

Dish of latten, Flemish work, 1500. Such dishes are sometimes found in Wales, handed down from father to son as family heirlooms, and are generally used only on solemn occasions, as funerals or weddings.

Miss Cunliffe.

Panel carved in Arabesque pattern, said to be taken from a laundry of Queen Elizabeth.

J. F. Kelly, Esq.

Old Greek lace representing the Crucifixion.

Mrs. Trevor Parkins.

Old Greek lace representing the Crucifixion.

Mortuary stone chest containing bones.

Small stone statue of the fifteenth century, formerly attached to some part of a building.

G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P.

Cast (in iron) of bird dug up near Mold.

Miss M. E. Trevor Parkins.

Table and frames made from the Ceubren yr Ellyll oak. The second Sir Robert Vaughan of Nannau caused most of the tree to be converted into various articles.

T. Eyton Jones, Esq.

Two bronze vases (Japanese) stated to be three centuries old.

J. Sparrow, Esq.

Chinese idol and two cocoa-nut bowls.

J. Bury, Esq.

Model of the Taj Mahal at Agra.

Captain Gladstone.

Native cloth from Ashantee.

J. Sparrow, Esq.

Moccassins.

Puzzle made from the wood of the *Royal Charter*.

Miss Trevor Parkins.

A collection of articles from Coomassie.

Pouch worn by native goldsmith, pipe, mirror, bracelets, necklets, and anklets.

J. G. Robinson, Esq.

Kaffir shoes.

J. Lewis, Esq.

Skull of an extinct race once inhabiting the Canary Isles.

N. R. Griffith, Esq.

Collection of Oriental articles.	Mrs. White.
Italian jar, 1778, painted on chicken's skin.	Miss Egerton.
Carved casket of sandalwood ; and another, smaller, of Indian work.	
Carved ebony writing-case.	
Opium pipe.	
Model, in bark, of an American canoe.	
North American quilt sewn on bark.	
Child's hat from Normandy.	
Needlework map of England.	Mr. Egerton.
Otaheitan hat.	Miss Cunliffe.
Harp-lute.	Mrs. Yorke.
A large collection of objects from the Friendly Islands : dress of King George, idol carved out of a whale's tooth, fans, basket, mat, two pillows, three combs.	J. Pryce-Jones, Esq.
Double flageolet.	W. Fox, Esq.
Specimen of carvings, marble.	T. T. Griffith, Esq.
Medallions of the late Sir H. Cunliffe and of Lady Cunliffe, executed by Miss Emily Cunliffe.	Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.

MANUSCRIPTS, ETC.

The Salusbury Pedigree, commonly called the Painted Book. This collection appears to have been commenced by Thomas Salusbury of Erbistock, about the year 1644, and added to by his son John.	
Transcript of the Salusbury Pedigrees, being the collections made by Owen Salusbury, of Rûg, and John Salusbury of Erbistock, <i>circa</i> 1630-1677. The originals were consumed in the Wynnstay fire, March 1358, and this is the only copy in existence.	
The Fifteen Tribes of Wales and the families descended from them.	
The Five Royal Tribes.	
Llyfr Silin yn cynnwys Achau amryw Deuluoedd yng Ngwynedd a Phowys, a transcript.	
A transcript of the collection of pedigrees by John Ellis of Tai Croesion, about 1723, with additions and corrections.	
A transcript of the Trebrynn collection of pedigrees by Thomas ab Evan of Trebrynn, Cychurch, Glamorgan, compiled 1683.	
A copy of a transcript by Mr. J. Jenkins of Kerry, of the Cedwyn collection of pedigrees, called the Manafon MS. (as belonging to the Rev. Walter Davies of that place).	
Transcript of the original Visitation of Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire, by L. Dwnn, the property of the late John Madocks, Esq., of Glan y Wern. All the above transcripts and copies were the work of the late Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury.	
Llyfr Du Basing, or the Black Book of Basingwerk ; the most perfect copy of Caradoc's History of Wales, by Guttyn Owain, historian and herald, an inmate of the abbey.	Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.
The Cae Cyriog Pedigree Book, by John Griffith of that place, folio,	

1698, with a carefully executed transcript of the same, by the great great grandson of John Griffith, who is also the exhibitor.

T. T. Griffiths, Esq.

The pedigree of Jones of Llwyn On, in the parish of Wrexham, collected out of the books of Owen Salusbury of Rûg, and other authentic sources, by John Salusbury of Erbistock, 1675.

T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.

The genealogy and historical records of the Eyton family to the present time, richly illuminated with drawings of arms, armour, monuments, etc.

Pedigree on vellum of the Eyton family, dated 1678, by Randle Holme.

Mrs. Parry Jones.

Dosparth Edeyrn Tavod Aur, a Welsh grammar, compiled about 1240. This work was printed in 1855 by the Welsh MSS. Society.

Survey of Rhuabon by Norden, 1634.

Drayton's Polyolbion, 1612.

Davies' Welsh Dictionary.

Ditto Welsh Grammar.

Cambria Triumphans, with the arms illustrated.

Humphrey Llwyd's Breviary of Britain, 1573.

Welsh Prayer-book, 1621.

T. T. Griffith, Esq.

Deed of conveyance of two fields at Minera, 1615. Purchase money, £20. From these two fields, lead to the value of £300,000 has been extracted.

R. V. Kyrke, Esq.

List of the sheriffs of Denbighshire, 1541-1642.

S. Yorke, Esq.

Letter of Cremieux (French communist)

Army commissions with autographs of George III, and other distinguished men.

J. F. Kelly, Esq.

PRINTED BOOKS, ETC.

Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans.

Mrs. Pierce.

Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales.

Genealogy of Wales.

Prayer-book of Queen Elizabeth.

Jones' Valle Crucis.

Dr. Williams.

Welsh Prayer-book, 1664.

Rev. J. Wilhan.

Bible, 1611, containing a notice of a visit from Cromwell's men, 1611.

The Iolo MSS.

Raleigh's History of the World, 1637.

Index to ancient records, grants, etc., by Jones. Another by Martin.

J. C. Owen, Esq.

History of Ceramic Art in Bristol.

J. C. Rawlins, Esq.

Godwin's succession to the English bishops, 1613.

J. Lewis, Esq.

L. Dwnn's Visitation.

Brut y Tywysogion.

J. Pryce-Jones, Esq.

- Works of Charles I, second edition, containing his address to the inhabitants of Denbigh and Flint, at Wrexham, Sept. 27, 1642.
 Book of Common Prayer, printed by Robert Barton, 1599.
 History of Venice, by Paolo Panata, made English by Henry of Monmouth, 1658.
 Cambro-Brytannicæ Institutiones, by John David Rhys, 1592.
 Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans and other books.
Major W. Cornwallis West.
- The works of Charles I.
 Ormerod's History of Cheshire.
 The regulations of plays, by Theo. Dorrington.
 Opera Virgiliana, 1529, folio, with curious illustrations, 1529.
Rev. G. Bewsher.
- Andrew's Pyramids of Gizeh.
 With other volumes.
J. Broughton, Esq.
- The Principles of Geography, 1640.
 The Abridgment of the Book of Assizes, 1555.
 Examination of Men's Wits, 1616.
 The Historie of Cambria, 1584.
 The Breviary of Health for all manner of sicknesses and diseases, which may be in man or woman, 1552.
Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.
- New Testament of Queen Elizabeth. T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.
 Irish Testament, 1690. Mr. J. Frazer.
- Bible, 1717, known as the Vinegar one, from the misprint for Vineyard (St. Luke, xx). Only five copies are said to have been struck off with this mistake. Two on vellum are in the Bodleian Library.
- Certain observations on the office of Lord Chancellor.
 History of the Inquisition, 1734.
 Sermons preached at Whitehall before the Queen by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Tillotson).
 Sermons preached at Guildhall before the Lord Mayor by Edward Stillingfleet, Dean of St. Paul's.
 Latin version of the Prayer-book, 1705.
 Whitehall Evening Post, Feb. 23, 1731.
 Two abstracts of proceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1726-27.
 Alphabetical list of House of Commons, 1705.
Simon Yorke, Esq.
- Proclamations of Cromwell and list of Parliament, 1653.
J. Lewis, Esq.
- Proceedings of the coming of age of Sir W. W. Wynn, 1842.
 Freeman's Journal, Nov. 12, 1799.
 Account of incised slabs at St. Asaph.
 Cambria Triumphans, with illustrations, etc.
 Visitation of Surrey, with arms emblazoned, edited by Joseph Jackson Howard.

Yorke's Royal Tribes, with the arms added in tincture and metals.
Miss Cunliffe.

Biblia Sacra, 1796.

Du Val's Present State of the World, 1691.

Reynold's Display of Heraldry, 1739.

Aylett's Antiquities of Britain, 1676.

Powell's History of Wales, 1584, interleaved with corrections in his own handwriting.

Davies' Welsh Dictionary, 1632.

With many other volumes.

J. F. Edisbury, Esq.

Breeches Bible bound up with Prayer-book and Psalms, 1600.

Wm. Trevor Parkins, Esq.

Four other copies were exhibited, 1586, Canon Cunlife; 1598, Mr. Edisbury; and two copies 1599, Dr. Williams and Mr. James Read.

Book of Psalms and New Testament, opening both ways.

Stowe's Chronicle of London.

Wm. Overton, Esq.

PRINTS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Drawings of Cadwgan Hall, old Pentref Bychan, two views of Acton Park, gateway old Bryn y Ffynnon, the gold corselet found near Mold, drawings of ancient pottery, miniature of Foster Cunliffe, Esq. Miss Cunliffe.

Portrait of Charles I, framed, together with his speech, some of his hair, and some lace worn by him. Mrs. Yorke.

Miniatures of George III and Queen Charlotte in brooch, presented to the Hon. Anne Boscowen. Miss M. E. Trevor Parkins.

Buck's view of Wrexham, 1748. It is remarkable that although several of the towns in South Wales are given in Buck's work; Wrexham is the only one in North Wales so honoured.

Jacobite rose, with arms of houses in Maelor and surrounding districts, arranged in three circles, the outer circle thus inscribed, "Under the rose be it spoken. Pense mais garde que parles. Ergo Dywedwch ychydig." The probable date is the reign of Anne. Copied from the original drawing by the late Mrs. Hughes of Acton.

Miss Trevor Parkins.

Rubbing of incised stone in Gresford Church.

W. Trevor Parkins, Junior, Esq.

Engraving of Dick of Aberdaron, the linguist. His name was Richard Robert Jones, who, not being able to read his Welsh Bible until nine years old, acquired, under extraordinary difficulties, a knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and Italian. See a notice of him in the *Percy Anecdotes*, and an account of him printed in Liverpool, during his life, for his benefit. Dr. Williams.

- Drawing of the old house of Llwyn On. Miss Lewis.
 Portrait of Joshua Edisbury, High Sheriff of Denbighshire, 1682,
 and builder of the present house of Erddig.
 Coat-armour of Kenrick Edisbury, Esq., married 1638.
 Photograph of his monument in Chatham Church. J. F. Edisbury, Esq.
 Hatchment of Mrs. Langford, relict of Richard Langford of Trev-
 alun, 1657. General Townshend.
 Engraving of Wrexham Church, 1746. William Overton, Esq.
 Ditto, dedicated to William Robinson, M.P. for the Denbighshire
 boroughs. J. Lewis, Esq.
 Ancient map of Cheshire.
 Collection of the arms of the gentry in Maelor, by the late Mrs.
 Hughes of Acton.
 Portraits of the Chevalier St. George and his sister, presented by
 James II to the Rev. Dr. Taylor.
 Engraving, by Virtue, of Dr. Taylor, the original picture of which,
 by Verest, is in the possession of his great-nephew, the exhibitor. T. T. Griffith, Esq.
 Thirty coats of arms on wood panels, from a pew in Llwydiarth
 Church. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.
 "The Bold Keeper," a caricature referring to the Denbighshire elec-
 tion of 1740-41. William Myddelton of Gwenynog (or of Plas
 Turbridge according to the list of Sheriffs), being High Sheriff,
 returned his relation, John Myddelton, as duly elected, in opposi-
 tion to Sir W. W. Wynn. John Myddelton was unseated on
 petition, and the Sheriff fined £1,000, and committed, until the
 end of the session, to Newgate, in which prison the print repre-
 sents him. Major W. Cornwallis West.
 Engraving of Cenbren yr Ellyll. Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.
 Two paintings on ivory.
 Delhi painting, ditto.
 A volume of Dighton's caricatures from 1795 to about 1820. They
 appear to have been sold in volumes similar to the one exhibited,
 as others exactly similar exist. J. Broughton, Esq.
 Engraving of Sir John Conroy.
 Portrait of a child. E. Humphreys, Esq.

In addition to the articles above described, interesting contribu-
 tions of geological and natural history specimens were exhibited by
 Mr. Shone, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Egerton.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOCAL FUND.

WREXHAM MEETING, 1874.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL FUND, 1874.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
By subscriptions	53 5 6	Advertising	14 7 6
By sale of tickets	27 18 0	Printing and stationery	14 9 3
Admissions	7 15 6	Hire of rooms	10 13 0
		Glass cases, etc. . . .	7 0 6
		Attendants	4 5 0
		General expenses as per statement	8 3 9
		Balance	30 0 0
	£88 19 0		£88 19 0

Examined and found correct.(Signed) W. OVERTON, *Treasurer.*EDWARD WILLIAMS, *Chairman of Local Committee.*(Countersigned) C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman of General Committee.*

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